THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,556—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	—	—
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
9th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	21st March 1912.
Umsinga	4500	15th April "
Umzumbi	5000	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. 1912
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Circassia	6716	O.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	1st Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	2nd Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	5th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO, COROMANDEL COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 3rd February

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

31st January, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	23rd Feb. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	22nd March 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
R. Rubattino	4,380	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. "

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WESTMINSTER OR CAMBRIDGE 8 DAYS CHIME CLOCKS.

We have just added to our already large collection of clocks a supply of the now well known WESTMINSTER or CAMBRIDGE CHIME CLOCKS of the best 8 day time movement. These clocks are fitted with a series of loud-sounding gongs in imitation of the Westminster or Cambridge Chime. They chime the quarters, half hours, three quarters and strike the four quarters on 4 gongs and the full hours on a fifth. Each gong when struck yields a distinct tone and all gongs collectively are musically tuned in the most delightful accord to one another. When they are automatically brought into action at all the quarters, the four quarters and the hours, they omit a sonorous and perfect chime the complex vibrations of which pour forth a flood of rich harmonies in wave-like succession of deep tones, producing on the listener the physical and pleasant effect of perfect peacefulness of mind and an utter forgetfulness of the tumult and bustle of the remainder of the world.

FROM Rs. **75** TO Rs. **260**.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 8 Green Street Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

			These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
Snowflake	150°	in cases.	
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

PATENTED ABROAD. **"JOHA"** PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

			Rs.
"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m =0, 4 Salvarsan		Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2 cc m =0, 6 Salvarsan		" 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m =0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes		" 10 4
	1 cc m =0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes		" 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case			" 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
"JOHA" (Salvarsan) is injected in our premises.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FRANKLIN HERCULES ATHAIDE, of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those the Plots of ground with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Khandala Village, in the Registration District of Mawal Taleoka, Wudgaum, and Zilla Poona, admeasuring 35 Goonthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 151 and 152 the yearly ground tax in respect of which Plots is rupee one and annas eight only, and bounded as follows—That is to say on the East by Survey No. 152 being the property of Byreobin Ranoo Kutokra, on the West by Survey No. 3 being the property of Gunoo bin Dhondji Kutokra and Tukaram bin Ramji Khoolba, on the North by the Railway wall, and on the South by Survey No. 150 being the property of W. Summers—Dated this 30th day of January, 1912.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1912 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Eschestors and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of January, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

Miss PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

No. 9115-1 (A. G.-5.)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. N. YOUNG, Captain,
Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd January 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...Dep.	9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep.	7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr.	10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr.	8-20 a.m.

	hrs occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of HOSTEL, at Wilson College, Gamdevi Road, Plans and conditions may be seen and copies of Specifications, Schedules, and Form of Tender obtained on application to the Undersigned. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C. E.,
Architect.
28, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 30th January, 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1912, for the construction in reinforced concrete of buildings for the SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 51,156. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by Agents.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 26th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL, for the Blind, at Tardeo Road, will be received on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1912, at 2 P. M. (Standard Time) at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 Five hundred.

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of Work may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

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SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.
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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
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Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)...........................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...........................Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, jowari, linseed, bags of rice, castorseed, harda, J. nuts, wheat, gum, empty drums, betelnuts, bags of earth, gunny bags, wooden rifs, C. I. sheep loose, Bolts's nuts, iron bars, casks of dye, luggage, empty bottles, tea, gas cylinder, cotton waste, mohossed, sugar, ghee, jogree, drydates, earthen pipe, picking cotton, old records, condemned sheep, heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

One cask cement Invoice No. 201 of 29-4-11 Waree Bunder to Khirkiya.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 31st January, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the third floor of Forbes Building, opposite the Telephone Building in Home Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome artistic designed black and teak household furniture, by Breslauer and others, consisting of drawing, dining, office and bedroom furniture, such as silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoneers, cottage pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., telescopic dining table, and chairs, mirrored dumbwaiter, whatnot, office writing table, American book cases, single and double panel and mirror door almyrahs, English bedroom suite consisting of mirrored zundah almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, English safe on stand iron cots with curtains and mattresses, valuable carpets, Singapore cane furniture, valuable table ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of H. Wengle, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 31st January, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN MAHIJI KHANDESH, SINDHI and NAGPORE COTTON, slightly damaged by water.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon S. and W. Co., Mill, at Byculla, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

22 full pressed bales American cotton.
12 do. do. Mahiji cotton.

A very large quantity of No-13-18 and 20s. cotton mixing. The mixing consists of Mahiji, Khandesh, Nagpore and mostly of American cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Engravings etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 1st proximo at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next door to Messrs. King and Co., one lot of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos facsimile reproductions etc. etc., by eminent artists in rich frames.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to persons who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

Catalogues are published and the pictures are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd February, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse, quiet in harness,
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Manager's Residence, in "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, valuable household furniture, glass and crockeryware, pictures, oleographs and paintings, carpets, almyrahs, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, drawing-room sofas and chairs, teapoys, ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th Proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, No. 25 next to the R. A. Officers Mess, (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, bentwood drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, table ornament, pictures, table, hall and wall lamps, wall clocks, one cottage piano, iron safe, single bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, copper utensils, China matting, one bay waler horse, and one rubber tyred, English built dog cart, by R. Disturnul and Co., Wednesbury, Staffordshire D. Garden pots, &c., &c.

The property of Capt. Hayes Sadler Adjutant, R. G. A. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at De Lisle Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors, Ahmed Musa and Mahomed Ebrahim, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of September, 1909, and expressed to be made between the said Ahmed Moosa and Mahomed Ebrahim of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, the immoveable property situate at De Lisle Road, hereunder described, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages, tenements, chawls and stables standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road, Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, and bearing, Collector's Old Nos. 270, 223, 270 and 271, and New Nos, 13756, 13757, and New Survey Nos. 3464 assessed under Municipal Ward E Nos. 7175, (1), 7175 (1a), 7175 (2-3), 7175 (2a), 7175 (3b), 7175 (4), and Street Nos. 66, 66a, 66a, 66b, 66a, 66b, 66a, 66a, and 66c, and which land contains by admeasurement 8295 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the west and north by a water passage, on the south by property belonging to Esmail Haji Esak, and on the east partly by the property of Morarji Narayan, partly by a Hindu Temple and partly by the said De Lisle Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, in 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 31st January, 1912.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage of
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.
WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1912.

Only a few days are left. Do not delay or it will be too late.

All the attractions and amusements in full swing—will you be with us?

Buy a combined ticket for entrance and side-shows to-day Rs. 2 value for Rs. 1-4-0.

NOTE BELOW CAREFULLY.

SATURDAY, 3rd February.

OUR SECOND GREAT CARNIVAL.

Procession of decorated carriages, Spectacular dancing, Fancy Dress Dance.

Sets of Lancers by groups representing Chessmen, Playing Cards, Willow Pattern, etc., etc.

The first and only time in Bombay.—

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

For the best Decorated and Illuminated carriage of any kind or pattern, value Rs. 100.
Second prize ... ... Rs. 25.

For the best spectacular set of Lancers in fancy dress, value Rs. 150.
Second Prize ... ... Rs. 50.

For the most NOVEL and AMUSING Individual Fancy Dress worn On SATURDAY EVENING (Lady or Gentleman). Rs. 50.

SUNDAY, 4th February.

GRAND W[illegible]ESTLING DIS[illegible]Y.

GAMUN BALIWALA LABHU LOHAR
and MANY FAMOUS CHAMPIONS.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JAN. 29.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 5-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	95		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 5-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 3-4	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 9-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	58 1-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25.24 1-2		1 2
do. at Berlin...	20.51 1-2		01
do. at New York...	4.87 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. 21st Sept	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 7-16		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-4	un	chgd
dc 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done.
Futures	... Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a fair enquiry.
Total Sales	... 12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,000 "
Imports	... 50,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5.56+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5.35 +06	5.35 +06	5.37 +05	5.39 +04	5.42 +05

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5.43 +14	5.44 +05	5.42 +0s	5.38 +03

New York official noon call March 9.48; May 9.62.

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9.82; May 9.89.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	57,000
Receipts at " last year	...	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
Exports to Continent	...	27,000
Spot Cotton—	...	9.65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9.41 —01

Futures—Month of May 9.57 unchgd

} Advanced on favourable cables and declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 9 12-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	... 9.76 unchgd
Futures month of May	... 9.84 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 39 —Sellers
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers,
Wheat Red Karachi 37 2-4
Do Months—Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Firmer.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 37 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months—Feb —Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 1-4
Do Months ... ... Jan.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ...46 1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—steady.

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 11 0 0 B. T.
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 3 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... " 7 1 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 4 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 3 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 5 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

Crescent Mill	80
David ... ... —	411 1-4
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	2,625
Standard	1,122 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Colaba Land and Mill	1,237 1-2
Treacher & Co	490
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	512 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ... — ...	23,682 bales
Wheat ... — ...	25,657 cwts.
Linseed	508 "
Rapeseed	300 "
Gingellyseed	15,744 "
Poppyseed	15 "
Groundnuts...	9,088 "
Castorseed	10,812 "
Rice	67,137 "
Myrabollams	429 "
Cottonseed	40,627 "
Mowraseed	23 "
Gram	16,499 "
Joowar	924 "
Maize ... — ...	3,334 "

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Bank was registered on 21st December, 1911 and the following is the report of the Bank's progress in the first month of its existence. The Bank's working capital on 3rd January 1912 was Rs. 250,500 which increased to Rs 502,000 on 15th January and Rs. 8,78,000 on 29th January. The Bank's assets on 29th January were as follows:—Cash in hand and with other banks, Rs 1,97,100; 4 per cent Port Trust Bonds per Rs 50,000 valued at cost Rs 103-4-0, Rs 51,600; advances against cotton valued at Rs580,000 Rs 4,19,200; local bills discounted Rs 1,47,700; loans and demand advances against approved securities Rs 47,300; furniture and fittings Rs 6,900; sundries Rs 8,100; total Rs. 8,78,000.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—112 tons oil cake, The Mofussil Co; 4,000 cwts maize, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 3,400 cwts maize, L. Dreyfus and Co; 25 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha, 54 bales wool, V. Tejpal, 1,137 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragji; 144 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co; 14 bales wool, H. G. H. Mahomed and Sons; 46 bales wool, J. Tatia; 168 bales wool, M. Ramjeedass; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—1 3-4 cwts ivory, Abdoola Bhundally.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,275 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragjee.

FOR HULL.

Woodbridge s—1,580 cwts nigerseed, 5,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Mansuri s—1,689 cwts cottonseed, A. Khimjee; 5,280 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Benbrook s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, 2,209 cwts castorseed, 2,625 cwts cottonseed, L. Pragjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W. Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mansuri s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—24 cases skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR BELGIUM.

Rysbergen s—3,200 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rysbergen s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 200 cwts olibanum, M Jaferbhoy; 2,000 cwts gram Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—8,620 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts bees wax, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,999 cwts maize, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts groundnuts and 6,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts gram, 360 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 102 cwts gum R Damjee and Co.

Rysbergen s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,995 cwts barley, G Bhimji; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp H Govindjee 40 cwts mustardseed J H Umrigar and Co; 1,995 cwts maize, G Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,420 cwts castorseed, 2,569 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 2885 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BERJEN.

Hidalgo s—65 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Swazi s—1,040 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 18,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—75 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co s 1 bale twist, D Sassoon and Co; 14 chest; opium, R Boghashe; 16 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 37 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, N Gamirmal.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 225 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—75 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...62
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-16-6—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 1-8+1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-7 3-4
Jan.—Value—Quieter

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 73 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 60 15-16

ARRIVALS—
"Ardgarroch" "Broadstone."

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Quietly closed to-day.
Goat skins sold 1,170,000.
Goat skins Madras prime 1d. higher,
Do do medium par to 1-2 lower.
Do do ordinary par to 1-2 lower,
Bombay good 1-2 to 1d. lower.

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

Opened to-day steady.
Sheep skins Bombay 1-2 to 1 penny lower.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Very little offering.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 3 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—Quiet but steady—Closing rather easier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... Mutilated,
Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 3—Value.
Month of Shipments ... Feb.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 10 1-2—Feb—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15—Feb—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16 1 1-2—Feb—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16 3—Feb—Value
Tone—Firm—Small business—Some enquiry for Sugar Java c i f Calcutta.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [30TH JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
5 Boxes Rs...	Rs. 20,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th & 28th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	50	60,171
B B and C I Railway ...	40	47,376

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and rates were unchanged. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

EXCHANGE:—

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	.. 139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...142
Shanghai "	...190 1-4
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and the 1st Settlement and 95 13-16 for the 2nd Settlement. At moderate business has been done during the day and rates close as under.

We quote:—

Cash	...Rs. 95 11 0 to 95 12 0
1st Settlement...	... " 95 11 0 to 95 12 0
2nd " ...	... " 95 14 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday ready Silver in London closed 3-16 higher at 26 3-4, while for delivery in two months the rate was unchanged at 26 9 1-6. New York was 3-8 up at 57 1-8. The local market has been firm and rates opened at 67 5-16 for ready bars, and has improved during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 23 15 0
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 67 10 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 67 10 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	...	" 67 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets are practically unchanged. Locally the market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 269, fine Khamgaon-Akola March Rs. 260 and fine M. G. Bengal March Rs, 252. During the morning there was little doing and prices were slightly easier. At Colaba the tone was easier and with little business doing rates close as under.

The demand for ready cotton continues moderate and prices are a trifle easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	276	March
Good M G Broach ...	... "	268	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	266	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	264	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... "	259-60	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	257-58	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... "	248	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	239	"
Fine M G Bengal	... "	251	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... "	233	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 49,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5.34 —01	5.34 —01	5.36 —01

Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5.38 —01	5.41 —01	5.42 —01

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5.43 —01	5.41 —01	5.37 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier.
Ready ... Rs. 12 13 0 B T
April.-May ... " 11 12 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... " 8 1 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	56 0 0
Ready White Gulburga ...	"	56 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	51 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	46 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	58 0 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

REID—TAIT-BURTON—January 29, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Revd. E. S. J. D'Alessio, Marshall Frederick Reid, C. I. E. Bombay, to Henrietta Mabel, younger daughter of J. Tait-Burton, Esq., Scotstown, South Queensferry, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMAS—January 15, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Captain R H Thomas, R E., Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RENDELL—MURRAY—January 20, at St Paul's Church, Waltair, by the Rev F F Bull, Alan Cleveland Rendell, District Loco Superintendent, M & S M Railway, son of A W Rendall, 101, Caufield Gdns., S Hampstead, London, to Ethel Mary Esther, elder daughter of E E Murray, I F S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "One of the most useful traits a man can have is not to think he knows how to do half-a-dozen things so well that he needn't do any of them."—NEW YORK PRESS.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "China," with the English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

LECTURE.—Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., will deliver a Lecture at the Sassoon Institute to-day at 6 p. m. Subject.—"Viking Wanderings in the West," being some notes on Norse i.e. Machanics Discoveries in America in Pre-Columbian days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sitabai, a Hindu girl of 16, residing in Kumbharwada, who was putting a cloth up to dry on a bamboo hanging in front of a window lost her balance and fell down from the third-floor. She died immediately.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Cleopatra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4 p. m. to-day. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

REPORTED THEFT.—It is reported to the police that Vasanji Hansraj, a Brahmin, living in Old Hanuman lane, went to a friend's house on Monday at 2 p.m., and on returning at 6 o'clock in the evening, found the door of his room open and the furniture all upset. Ornaments and cash to the extent of Rs. 1,196 were stolen from a cupboard and a safe.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.) The papers to be read are: "The Tiger in Malay Folklore, Proverbial Philosophy and Folk-Medicine," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., and "Why Thursday is called Jumi-rat in India" by Maulvi Abdul Wali, M. R. A. S. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March............	Myrella la Jolie	Berniaux
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
{ a Op. 264 A ...	Standchen	Czibulka
{ b Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo	Byrne
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss
Selection	The Earl and the Girl......	Caryll
Patrol............	The Turkish	Michaelis

DEATH OF AN OLD JOURNALIST OF GOA.—After a long career of over forty years as a journalist, Dr. Avertano de Loyola, late editor of the "India Portugueza," breathed his last on the 14th instant, at the age of 67, at Orlim, Salcete, Goa. He was born on the 28th December, 1844. He passed out as an advocate from the Lyceum of Goa. Ever since his brother, the late Mr. F. X. Loyala started the newspaper "O Crente," he regularly contributed to that paper. He was ever a zealous defender of the Catholic Faith, and for his services in its cause he was decorated by the late Pope Leo XIII with the Companionship of the Order of Pius IX. He was also a frequent contributor to the columns of the "India Portugueza," during the time his brother, the late Dr. Jose Ignacio de Loyola, edited it. After the demise of the latter, the editorship of the "India Portugueza" was entirely assumed by the deceased. He was also appointed the Chief of the important Popular Party in the place of his brother, Dr. J. I. Loyola. In 1886, the deceased himself started a paper called the "Opiniao Publica," which was discontinued after some years. Last year the deceased established the "Catholic Union of Goa," of which he was the first President. Dr. Avertano Loyola was a well-known Portuguese journalist, and his articles were widely read in Goa and at Lisbon. The present Goa Government, however, suspended his paper, the "India Portugueza." His death has caused widespread regret among his countrymen.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 28.

It is understood that H. H. the Nizam who is now at Aurungabad, acting on advice, has abandoned his intended trip to Bombay and is likely to return to the capital very soon.

Under orders of the Superintendent Chudderghat Residency Bazaars, printed notices have been posted on the Bazaar stalls and private dwellings of people who had fled from here on account of plague that on their return they shall not reoccupy their premises without the previous permission of the Local Fund Office. Disobedience will make the offenders liable to punishment under the plague rules published last year.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total........................	1	nil.
Same date last year.......	9	9
Total mortality from all causes......		116
Same date last year..................		117

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

"Indu-Prakash" Day.

There is no want of attraction about the programmes now being put forward by the Exhibition Committee for the interest and amusement of the public and many of the attractions are not only interesting in themselves, but unusual and novel in Bombay.

Yesterday was "Indu-Prakash" day and large numbers of people passed the turnstiles to witness the special programme arranged for the occasion. The band of 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regt. played special programmes, afternoon and evening in the Central Bandstand, while the Karnatic Band of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore gave selections of Indian Music on the Old Bombay Green and in the Stadium where in the afternoon a programme of special attractions was opened by a gymnastic performance.

A "garbi" was also danced by school girls to the appreciation of the onlookers and this was followed by a display of day-light fireworks, most interesting of which were the bombs which burst in the air dropping paper figures of all kinds and shapes.

THE "DURBAR" PROCESSION.

In the evening thousands of people crowed into the Stadium to witness a medley of Native entertainments in which the musical instruments and pasttimes of the country figured in no small way. Nautch dances and wrestling, fire-swinging and fencing, acrobatics, and singing were carried on in a spirited manner by troupes who occupied various positions in the ring, while the pipe and drum band of the 96th Berar Infantry patrolled the arena. After a most interesting display of fireworks had been witnessed, in which the colours of the rockets were especially fine, the entertainment was concluded by a most imposing procession containing a gorgeously dressed band, caparisoned elephants and bullocks drawing carts, highly decorated palkies and state carriages—a truly Oriental cavalcade. In addition to the crowd in the Stadium, the grounds were well filled early in the evening and at a late hour the gatekeepers had all their work cut out to admit the overflowing mass of visitors.

From to-morrow, the Exhibition authorities are issuing a special combined ticket for entrance and side-shows giving an entertainment usually priced at Rs. 2, for the reduced sum of Rs. 1-4 and as most people who visit the Exhibition desire to sample the delights of the Mountain Railway, Joy-wheel, House of Nonsense, etc., it is well worth while for a visitor to secure these combined tickets at this low rate. On Saturday, 3rd February, a second carnival will be held and as, on Saturday last, a large number of people attended to take part in or watch the recent dancing, the extra amusements—provided for next Saturday are sure to draw large crowds. The idea of spectacular dances is an excellent one, and should prove very interesting to those taking part as well as to those looking on, while there are many other attractions to be held at the same time. The decorated and illuminated carriages should be a very pretty sight and many ladies and gentlemen will doubtless be present in fancy dress to take part in the dance afterwards in the reserved enclosure. Several prizes are being offered for decorated carriages and for the best fancy dress.

On Sunday, 4th February, in the afternoon, there are to be special Wrestling Matches, in which several famous champions will be engaged, and altogether the programmes are such as to leave a considerable blank in the life of the City when the Exhibition closes next month.

AHMEDABAD CHARITABLE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

This fund was opened at a public meeting held in Ahmedabad on 1st November, when a Committee was appointed, with the Collector of Ahmedabad as Chairman, for organizing charitable relief as a supplement to State relief; so far this is necessary only for cattle but it may, later on, have to be extended to human beings.

Relief is already being given from this fund to selected cattle, i.e. cows, bullocks and calves "worth preserving," in what are called "Cattle-Kitchens." The principle of these kitchens is that the cattle admitted are fed free, but remain in charge of their owners or of other persons on their behalf: they are analogous to famine village kitchens (for human beings), where cooked food is given out, as ordinary "cattle camps", in 1899-1900, were to "poor-houses", where people are taken entire charge of by famine relief officers.

A cattle-kitchen may be seen working at Ahmedabad on the Sarkhej road near the far end of the Ellis Bridge. Another is opened at Mahtampur a few miles further along the same road. The monthly cost of keeping a full-grown animal is about Rs. 8. To preserve the life of a cow or bullock will necessitate its being fed till about the end of June: i. e. the cost of its preservation will amount to about Rs. 30 on an average, because the kitchens will probably be full by the end of March and no more animals can then be admitted; also it is very important to get the cattle in before they are too weak to be saved. The number of kitchens which can be opened and that of animals which can be admitted will of course depend on the funds available. A quarter of a lakh has already been promised, but this will only save about 800 cattle. There are thousands which will die unless generous assistance is forthcoming.

Any subscriber who desires his subscription to be utilized for human relief only, or for the relief of cattle only should please state the fact in forwarding it and his wishes will be respected. Subscriptions made unconditionally will be pooled in the general fund.

A list of subscriptions paid up-to-date is appended contributions will be periodically acknowledged in the newspapers, and should be sent to Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar, Honorary Secretary, Ahmedabad Charitable Famine Relief Fund, near Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, cheques being made payable to the Honorary Treasurer, Ahmedabad Charitable Famine Relief Fund.

H. L. PAINTER,
Collector of Ahmedabad and Chairman.
Ahmedabad Charitable Famine Relief Committee.

Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Kt., C. I. E. of Ahmedabad, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Dadabhai Ratanji Balsara of Karwar, Rs. 3,125; Shet Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and Shet Jamnabhai Bhagubhai, Rs. 3,000; Shet Ambalal Sarabhai, Rs. 2,500; Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Bapuji Jagannath from a fund with him, Rs. 1,000; proceeds of a dramactic performance given for the benefit of the fund by Messrs. K. M. Baliwala & Co., Rs. 430; proceeds of a dramtic performance given for the benefit of the fund by Mr. Mulji Asharam of Morbi, out of Rs. 1149 promised, Rs. 838-4 of Ahmedabad; The Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, Rs. 50; Mr. H. L. Painter, Rs. 100; Mrs. H. L. Painter, Rs. 100; Miss Barbar Painter, Rs. 50; Sheth Abdullatif Mahmad Habib Safari, Rs. 101; Sheth Abdulkadar N. Wali Ullu, Rs. 25; Kagadi Mahmadbhai Isufbhai, Rs. 5; Mr. Ghulam Husen Nabibhai, Rs. 5; Mr. Mehemoodbhai Habibbhai Saiwala Rs. 10; Mr. Abdul Rahim Abdul Rehman, Rs. 5; Mr. Sirajudin Mahmad Kasam, Rs. 5; Khan Bahadur Rustamji Jehangirji Vakeel, Rs. 250; Paisa fund collected by Dr. Chunilal Tribhowandas Behra wala and Dr. Miss Dhanbai Wadia, Rs. 325 of Ahmedabad, total Rs. 18,924-4.

The Bank of Madras has raised its rate of interest by one per cent. The present rate is eight per cent.

Recently Lieutenant Bartel, a Hungarian, killed Lieutenant Lazar, who had eloped with his wife. Bartel was arrested and charged with murder, but he was acquitted on the ground that he had acted in self-defence.

During the year ended December 31 last, 11,274,146 gallons of wine were consumed in the United Kingdom, compared with 12,725,127 gallons in 1910. The quantity of Australian wine consumed rose from 780,391 gallons in 1910, to 811,479 gallons last year.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 30.

Weather is unsettled over the greater part of Northern India, and the skies are overcast in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and in parts of Baluchistan. The snowfall has occurred again in Kashmir. Light rainfall is reported from the Upper Assam Valley. Astor had nearly a foot of snow.

Forecast shows that local precipitation is probable in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province the Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls are possible in the North-west of the United Provinces and Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal in the south-eastern districts and in excess elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are in excess in the north Konkan. Maximum temperature is also slightly above normal at Bombay.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A depression appears to be entering upper Sind; pressure is also slightly low in Rajputana and Gujarat. Heavy cloud has appeared over the western half of the Punjab; there has also been an increase of cloud in the east Punjab, lower Sind and Kathiawar. No precipitation has however been reported.

A few showers are likely in the Punjab; isolated dust-storms may possibly occur in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 30th January, was 30.044 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30.00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "City of York," Feb. 1.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of York," Commander J. Wilson, is due to arrive here at daylight to-morrow, from Karachi and will sail about 1 p.m. the same day with the following passengers. The medical inspection of passengers will take place at Ballard Pier, at 11 a.m. sharp, and they must proceed on board immediately by the steam tender in waiting. Native servants are required to be at the Ballard Pier at 10 a.m. with all their baggage and kit for disinfection. Saloon passengers' heavy baggage must be at the Ballard Pier, today from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., the latest. Cabin baggage will only be received to-morrow, up to 10 a.m:—

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.

Thorbecke, Mr Dor
Thorbecke, Mrs Dor

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Hawse, Mrs H J
Howell, Mrs
Mytton, Mr R
Mytton, Mrs
Mytton, Miss
Showers, Mr H L
Thomson, Lt Col M T
Thomson, Miss

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Bidder, Capt

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Fiennes, Miss
Hull, Mr L C B
Hull, Miss
Mackay, Mr K G
Mackay, Mrs
Seabrooke, Miss
Seabrooke, Mr J H
Thomson, Miss Ethel
Wetherall, Miss

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Hedges, Mr H

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Carus, Sir Alexander
Carus, Lady
Carus, Mr Hubert
Cochrane, Mrs 2 children and nurse
Cole, Dr
Cole, Mrs and inft
Constable, Mr L R G
Ford, Mr R
Ford, Mrs
Frances, Mrs
Gibbons, Mr C C
Mitchell, Mrs and inft
Mundle, Miss M
Newman, Mr W
Tristram, Mrs J S
Turnbull, Miss

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COIFFURES OF THE MOMENT.

This season's dressings show the quick change that our best coiffeurs can effect in our appearance through their appreciation of the season's millinery and the season's modes. Sometimes we are inclined to think we are their victims when they decree that we shall wear innumerable postiches, and allow our own tresses to play a subsidiary part. But the result is generally satisfactory, and our ensemble, when in full evening or day kit, proves the care which these clever people take to make our coiffures in every case the finishing touch to our fashions.

SIMPLICITY THE DOMINANT NOTE.

The season that is now beginning has, as a chronicle of modes says, a certain penchant for the "little frock," and this has led to the simple coiffure. But, like all simple things, these neatly-dressed heads are the result of a careful arrangement of strands of our hair and the skilful use of supplemental hair, to gain effects which our own growth would not give. The neatly-waved head, with one's own hair divided by the master hand into even strands, and with a rippling wave covering each ear, is not as easy as it looks, and those of us who bravely attempt it, without first seeing it done, are likely to go wrong when it comes to arranging the simple, but slightly outstanding, coils which have taken the place of the eternal curl. The coiffeur was never so important as he is at the present day; he is no longer the mere manipulator of our locks; he is the artist who studies us and our clothes and helps us to look our best. Any one could pin on curls, pile bunch on bunch. But it is the master hand which creates the neat, close dressing, and saves it from that untidiness and appearance of dowdiness which are often the result of our own efforts. A visit of inspection to the coiffeur and trial of the new models and their variations ought to be the next move after we have chosen our frocks for the season, and then an arrangement for those frequent dressings and attentions which give the pretty head its well-groomed look.

MR. OSBORNE, IVY COTTAGE, PRIVET ROAD, WINTON, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, WHO SAYS:—

"For years I suffered from shooting pains in my sides and back—I could not stand up straight. The water was 'full of gravel,' and I had no control over it.

"By taking a thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have cured myself. There is no bladder trouble now, and my back is all right again."

EIGHT YEARS LATER, Mr. Osborne said:—"I have never had the least sign of kidney or bladder trouble since Doan's Pills cured me."

With advancing years the functions of all the organs of the body become weakened, consequently elderly people are particularly subject to backache, stiffness, and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, gravel, and urinary disorders.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will be found of especial benefit to men and women of advanced years, as this medicine has a direct tonic, stimulating and strengthening effect upon sluggish and weakened kidneys, and thus helps to keep the blood pure, to eliminate uric acid, and to flush out the body's waste products and waste water regularly.

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; all dealers, DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER
gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER
for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

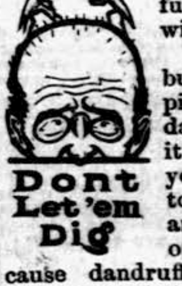
Little's Oriental Balm Cures Rheumatism.

If every man and every woman who suffers from Rheumatism would hear and heed this message, what a tremendous amount of misery the world would lose!

Little's Oriental Balm is unquestionably the greatest cure for all Rheumatic Pains. The pain simply can't exist when the Balm is well rubbed into the aching muscles and joints.

For many years this wonderful remedy has relieved and cured the most stubborn cases. It will cure you!

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.



LITTLE MICROBES.
MAKE BIG BALD SPOTS.

Dandroff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Baldness All Caused By Dandruff Germs.

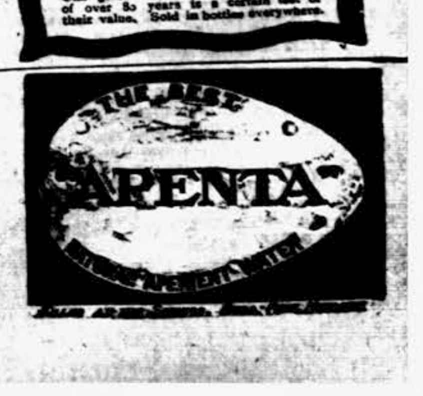
If you, dear reader, could work as ceaselessly, as persistently and vigorously night and day as doth the little dandruff germ, your vaults would be full to overflowing with yellow gold.

The proverbial little busy bee is a cheap piker alongside of the dandruff germ when it comes to work. If you have dandruff to-day and don't start an energetic warefare on the germs that cause dandruff you have a fine chance of sitting among the baldheads before many years.

Fight the enemy with Kaminia Oil. Tomson and Co., guarantee it to eradicate dandruff destroy the germs, stop itching scalp, and falling of the hair. A finest dressing for the hair delightfully perfumed too. Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Be cautious against imitations and get only Kaminia Oil. At Tomson & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

PROPRIETORS:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons Captain H. Carey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Assaye, 4,258 tons Captain G. H. Cookman will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain J. H. Runton will sail to-day for Hull etc. with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
H M S Sphinx		Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr de Burgh	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 30.

Belle of France	2469	Corgill	......
Gallia	555	Wratt...repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Harpenden	2308	Cromack	A Yule & Co
Hidalgo	2760	Harboro	J Finlay & Co
Hymettus	2985	Wills	F F C & Co
Kasara	534	King	M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	K N & Co
Lawoe	1817	Born...P Gulf	Arab S Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sumatt	M M & Co
Mansuri	2121	Gore	B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041	White	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Shirly	2192	Stone	T M & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin ...—Aden ...3-2......	P & O Co
Umta	3482	Phillips	M M & Co
Washington	2659	Stege	Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banca	3794	Potter		3-2	P & O Co
B Beswada	3270	Kilner			M M & Co
C&R Dido	3127	Runton			J F & Co
D&E Muttra	2985	Carey			M M & Co
F Benbrook	2380	Denbie			W & A G & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere			Bo & P S N Co
K Swazi	3174	Abbey			W & A G & Co
M Khosrou	2410	Haunah			Bo & P S N Co
N Rysbergen	2304	Burger	Rotterdam	6-2	T M & Co
P Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhausen			W & A G & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell			W & A G & Co
3 Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	31-1	P & O Co
6 Konig	3176	Von Holdt			A S & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Cherrich	Trieste		A L S N Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson			M M & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
16 Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Hull	1-2	W & A G & Co
B I Dock.					
Patiala	1929	Johnson			M M & Co
M W D D					
Dunrobin	2319	Carr			T M & Co
P & O Dock.					
Kanzler	1665	Coltsan	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Muttra	Carey	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Assay, Cookman, for Shanghai.
„ Dido, Runton, for Hull, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Den of Kelly left Marseilles homeward bound on the afternoon of the 28th.

The s. s. Matiana left Suez on the evening of the 27th.

The s. s. Mooltan arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 28th.

The Chyebassa arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 28th.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, arrived at Marseilles on the 29th instant homeward bound and the same Co's steamer City of Glasgow, outward bound passed Naples on the 23th instant.

The Natal Line steamer Umzumbi, Homeward bound arrived at London on the morning of the 29th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st January.

31. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 4th Feb.

No 1 Company Sergt H. E. Gubbins.
No 2 Company Sergt H. B. Graveston.

34. Parades.—Saturday, 3rd February 1912.

No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery.

All members are especially requested to attend this parade.

Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

35. Parades—Sunday 4th Feb. 1912 :—

No 1 and 2 Companies Training Instructional Practice from Mahaluxmi Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 12 Rounds. Parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 9-30 a. m. Train will leave Colaba at 8-35 a. m. and Church Gate at 8-40 a. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

The B C No 1 Company will Report "Ready for Action" by 10 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Light refreshments will be provided.

36. Transfer—Gunner D G Hill No 1 Company is transferred from the Active List to the Reserve from to-day's date.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is :—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
S	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
S	27	m 3 43	26 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
		4 53 a	24 11		10 8 a	21 0
M	28	m 4 30	25 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
		6 16 a	25 0		11 39 a	21 11
TU	29	m 5 39	25 5	29	m 0 35 a	17 4
		7 52 a	25 9			
W	30	m 7 3	25 1	30	m 1 44	22 0
		9 14 a	26 11		1 48 a	16 7
TH	31	m 8 23	25 5	31	m 3 8	21 3
	Feb.	10 7 a	28 4	Feb.	2 47 a	15 9
F	1	m 9 38	26 1	1	m 4 10	20 1
		10 53 a	27 7		3 43 a	14 11
	2	m 10 38	27 0	2	m 4 59	18 10
		11 35 a	30 5		4 37 a	14 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan. 27 (Saturday)	Sunrise 7h 15m	Sunset	6h 29m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 29m
„ 29 (Monday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 30 (Tuesday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 31 (Wednesday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 31m
Feb. 1 (Thursday)	„ 7h 14m	„	6h 31m
„ 2 (Friday)	„ 7h 13m	„	6h 32m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28-1m. a. m. ; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20-9m. a.m. ; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.

The cost of the lighthouses, lightships, buoys, beacons, &c., of the United Kingdom for the year ending March last was £463,692.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

SEASON DEPOSITS.

Rate for 2 to 3 months deposits for sums over Rs. 5,000 is 6 per. cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits for 12 months are taken for sums not less than Rs. 500 at 4 1-2 per cent. p. a.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 500 and upwards. Interest at 3 per cent. p. a. on daily balances from January to June and at 2 1-2 per cent. p. a. from July to December.

All kind of Banking business transacted.

SHARES.—A few shares are available. Applications should be sent with Rs. 5 per each Share applied for.

This Bank was registered on 22nd December, 1911.

Its working Capital—
on 4th January, 1912, was Rs. 3,04,000
on 8th „ „ „ „ 4,18,000
on 12th „ „ „ „ 4,85,000
on 16th „ „ „ „ 5,10,000
on 19th „ „ „ „ 7,19,000

AUDITORS.
Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co.,
Chartered Accountants.
Registered Office,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row. Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 31st January, 1912.

AUSTRALIA AND INDIA.

LORD DUDLEY, on his return home after completing his term as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, gave the Royal Colonial Institute the benefit of his impressions of that country. Of course his views were intended to reach far beyond the four walls of the hall in which he expressed them; and they did, giving umbrage to some of the most prominent colonists, who apparently do not appreciate the mirror being held up before them, although on the whole Lord Dudley was complimentary. The Federal Prime Minister, however, is apparently hyper-sensitive and more apt at "tu quoque" them at repartee. To Lord Dudley's remark that there are too many politicians in Australia Mr. Fisher replies that there are too many Governors—an observation which we may expect to be repeated in India when the precise meaning of the re-division of the north-east comes to be understood. But we may wait for that. Professional politicians abound in this country though their potentialities for good or evil are more restricted than in Australia. Yet we may draw a few lessons from Lord Dudley's comments. Fourteen houses of Parliament as he observes, is an overgrown allowance for a population of four and a half millions and it cannot be expected that those houses can be filled with honest, serious, capable men, anxious most of all for their country's good. The purity of her public service is one of Australia's proudest boasts though the manners of her legislators are a disgrace to modern civilisation. Lord Dudley said nothing of this, but he entertains a doubt whether it is an advantage for any country to have a large proportion of men in public life who are dependent on salaries. Considering the calls made on them he does not think the remuneration of politicians in Australia is excessive. He, however, doubts the wisdom of recruiting the superiors of the Australian Civil Service from those now entering the public service as boys and who consequently are debarred from the advantage of a University Education. That is how Lord Dudley expresses it, apparently anxious not to give offence, but the fact remains that the colonist who does not seek revivification in the Home country degenerates and it would be better for the service and for the country if the suggestion, lightly let fall by the ex-Governor-General, were taken into very serious consideration, particularly as Australia entertains democratic and very narrow views on the subject of competition and nomination.

Lord Dudley likes the principle of a field-marshal's baton in every knapsack, but will not admit that the interests of the service are advanced by recruiting its heads from men, who, however, experienced, must be lacking the breadth of view which comes from culture; and with the official centre of Government in the bush at remote Yass-Canberra this deficiency will not be repaired. That is a point which was strongly overlooked in this country the other day when the advantages of transferring the headquarters of Government from Calcutta were represented to the Secretary of State. We know that the influences of Simla are demoralising, but their effects were annually rectified by a sojourn in Calcutta, yet though we know the provinces will have a greater chance of fairplay with the Government of India removed from Bengal, the possibility is that future years will prove the applicability of Lord Dudley's fear with regard to Australia, that the heads of the administration will lack that breath of view which comes from culture, for Delhi will afford officials no more opportunity of coming in contact with the brains of the country than Simla does now. The case of Australia was quoted in the Indian despatches in support of the proposal to establish a capital remote from any provincial centre, but our own Government had not then heard what Lord Dudley had to say upon the subject. He told his audience that he greatly regretted the action of the Commonwealth in establishing a new federal capital. It would have been wiser to wait. They waited ten years it must be remembered, the delay being due to the petty jealousy of the various States, each advocating its own claims and advantages.

But Lord Dudley says he suffered no inconvenience from the present arrangements and foresees no advantage which can arise from transplanting the seat of Government from an important centre to the middle of the bush, away from the broadening influences to be derived from constant contact with the varied interests of centres of population. Delhi, of course, is not so much in the bush as is Yass-Canberra, but the new capital is further "away from the broadening influences" than it would have been if Nasik had been chosen. And there can be no doubt whatever that though a new and busy City of Delhi will spring into being it will be an official and retail city and not an industrial, commercial or educational centre—a second Simla, but a larger one and a Simla on the plains. Incidentally, we regret to notice, Lord Dudley referred with approval to the "White Australia" policy. When he first went to Australia his Lordship had not much sympathy with the aim of "a white Australia." Three years' residence there however altered his view. He learnt that the claim "did not arise from petty motives, but that the Australians are determined not to become involved in America's tremendous social problem. Perhaps there is some foundation for the charge that the Australians fear the presence of coloured races will lower wages." Nevertheless Lord Dudley is convinced that a white Australia is a high and wise ideal. What led him to this conclusion is not explained and must so remain, though Lord Dudley will not venture to say that the white can work tropical Australia at a profit without bounties or duties. Bounties and duties will not enable whites to labour and endure in a tropical climate, and when the population has increased to the extent that the temperate regions can no longer supply its wants we imagine the "white Australia" policy will sustain a severe shock, since none but Asiatics inured to tropical heat will be able to open out and develop the vast territories where the white man cannot labour but sickens and dies when he attempts it.

HUSBAND OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.

IT is by a remarkable act of Providence that the Duke of Fife, who so recently escaped with his family, the grave perils of shipwreck, should, but such a little while afterwards, succumb to the swift attack of disease in Upper Egypt. He was a man who will be genuinely regretted throughout the United Kingdom, for although living in a comparative retirement from public life, which was partially enforced by his close connection with the Royal Family, he was not often prominently in the public eye, he was well-known as a man of sterling personal qualities and was universally respected and admired as much for his kindly disposition and upright character as for the high position, which he was selected to occupy. He was not a man who cared for the publicity of court and official life, and preferred to be allowed to attend to the duties attaching to his large estates, and to his extensive commercial interests. Nothing pleased him better on those occasions, when he was free to take a holiday, than to live the life of a country squire, with his family, to whom he was devotedly attached, at one of his various country seats. To the general public, he was best known as the husband of the Princess Royal, the eldest daughter of King Edward, whom he married in 1889, and Britishers all over the world—among whom Princess Louise, as she was formerly known, has been one of the most popular of our Princesses—will sympathise deeply with her and her young daughters in the very heavy loss, which has so suddenly afflicted them. When the late Duke's marriage with Princess Louise was first mooted, he was, although of the most ancient Scottish lineage, but a Scottish peer without any claim to Royal blood. His engagement, therefore, caused the sensation, which all such alliances necessarily occasion, though the precedent of the marriage of the Marchioness of Lorne, not very many years before somewhat detracted from the novelty of the situation. The case of the Marchioness of Lorne, who, of course, was an aunt of the Princess Royal was even more unusual, as her husband, although heir to a dukedom, was at the time of his marriage, merely a commoner. These two marriages naturally have set historians to discuss earlier instances of alliances between Royal princesses and subjects of the Sovereign, and it is interesting here to recall that the first example which history records is the wedding of Gundrada, the fifth daughter of William the Conqueror to Guillaume de Varennes, who was ultimately created Earl of Surrey by William Rufus. Another instance was that of Edward I.'s daughter, who was twice married to subjects, greatly to her father's annoyance, both unions having been contracted without his consent, or even knowledge. Edward III.'s daughter married a subject ; and Edward IV., blessed with eight princesses, allowed three of them to contract alliances with English noblemen. In more recent times, Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., married her cousin, William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, an English subject, and the son of an English lady, the widow of Earl Waldegrave.

MEMBER FOR POSTAL REFROM.

FROM all parts of the British Empire, the great dominions, small dependencies, and places near and far, congratulations will pour in upon Sir Henniker Heaton, on the honour which he has at last been persuaded to accept. The services, which have so richly earned it, have been Imperial in the fullest and widest sense, and it will only be appropriate that those facilities of communication between distant parts of the Empire, which he has made it his life's work to cultivate, should be utilised to shower upon him the thanks of all sections of our various communities within the Empire. To all of them has Sir Henniker Heaton contributed benefit. To the settler he has given cheaper communication with his home and friends, to the busy commercial man he has given facilities for widening and increasing his business interests. Romantic stories are told of the early incidents in his career, which first set the thoughts of the Member for Canterbury towards postal reform. Mr. Heaton had business interests in Australia, and he was visiting a station in New South Wales. When the mail arrived, he noticed that few of his men received letters, while so eager were all to get any news from Home, that the lucky few who had been favoured by correspondents read portions of their letters aloud for the benefit of the others. This incident left an impression, which was not forgotten, but which in fact, was deepened by something which occurred a few years later at Home. Mr. Heaton chanced to enter a village post-office, where a woman was inquiring the cost of franking a letter to Australia. Sixpence, she was told, she was required to pay and as she disappointedly admitted that she could not afford so much, Mr. Heaton paid it for her. He afterwards heard from the village parson that his sixpence brought the old lady by return of post a remittance of £5 from her son, with whom at last she had obtained communication. These and other experiences, which all taught the same lesson, convinced Mr. Heaton of the need for cheaper communication between the Home country and British lands over the seas. When some years later he was returned to Parliament by Canterbury, a constituency which has since repeatedly returned him without a contest, he set himself to advocate the cause of cheap Imperial postage. Such has been his success that the title, which heads this article is only one of the many which have been gratefully bestowed upon him. The "Martin Luther of the Post Office" is another, and one might easily recall many more. Mr. Heaton established Imperial penny postage in 1898, by which India and the dominions and colonies have all enormously benefited. He followed this with Anglo-American penny postage, which came into force in 1908, and now that his postal ambitions have been realised, he has not relinquished his labours, but is endeavouring to establish a system of penny-a-word cables, with a minimum charge of one shilling. His scheme is carefully prepared, and he is sanguine not only that it is practical, but that it will ultimately be accomplished.

A RESOLUTION on police administration will be placed before the Imperial Legislative Council this session.

At a meeting of the Punjab Chiefs Association Sardar Daljit Singh of Kapurthala was elected Secretary in the place of his brother, the late Sardar Partap Singh, C. S. I.

As soon as a site is selected for the terminus of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway the Yuvaraj is to be asked to lay the foundation stone of the station building.

THE following Press Communique is issued:—The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Fred Percy Tosie Tosieven to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of History in the Government College, Jubbulpore.

THE rumoured appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond of the Madras Bar to the Madras Executive Council in place of the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer turns out on enquiry to be entirely without foundation.

A REWARD of ten thousand rupees has been offered for any information that will lead to the conviction of any persons implicated in the assassination of Inspector Monmohun Ghose which took place at Barisal on December 11.

The following two candidates having been placed first and second in the examination held in November-December, 1911, for admission to the Finance Department they have been selected for the two appointments thrown open to competition ;—Mr. Pyare Kishen Wattal, B. A., Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, M. A., Madras Christian College.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the continuance of the appointment of Inspector General of Irrigation for a further period of five years from the 1st January 1912, and Mr. M. M. Nethersole, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation, in the United Provinces, has been selected to fill the appointment on the retirement of Sir John Benton in March next.

RESIDENT magistrates in Papua, in the annual report to the Government, remark upon the disastrous effect on communal life among the natives of existing customs of marriage The worst is the Maoheni, or marriage betrothal contract, which relegates the native women to the status of a chattel. "A native woman or girl," states a magistrate in describing the custom, "has no voice in the selection of her partner. The matter is simply purchase. Children just born are in innumerable instances betrothed and payment made to the family of the female infant, and, no matter how much the girl dislikes her affianced husband when she attains marriageable age she cannot protest. When not betrothed in infancy, the father of a young man selects a wife for his son, and approaches the parents of the girl with payment. If the payment is accepted, the girl takes up her abode in the husband's house, and in many instances she may never have seen or spoken to that husband before entering his home. She is never consulted as to her likes or willingness. Needless to say, numbers of these forced marriages turn out unhappily, and inevitably and in separation. Separation or divorce—it is more a divorce, as they seldom become reunited—does not free the woman from bondage or guardianship all her life. In spite of the separation, she still belongs to her husband until another man makes him sufficient payment, when she thereupon passes to the new man's control and authority. In the case of a widow, the deceased husband's family collect the payment from the next suitor for her in marriage. In some tribes the community collects the payment in the case of widows.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

ATHLETICS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

One of the events to be decided at the next Olympiad is the modern Pentathlon. This is quite a new departure, the five tests consisting of duel pistol shooting at 25 metres, 300 metres swim, fencing, a 5,000 metres horse-back ride and a 4,000 metres cross-country race on foot. The positions occupied in each will be added up and the competitor with the lowest total will be the winner. The horse back ride will not be a race, but a test of horsemanship, points being awarded for the ability shown. The competition will certainly mark a new departure and give all-rounders a genuine chance of showing their ability. A good average-performer is more likely to win than an expert in three events who fails badly at the other two, and it will be gathered that tests at widely different branches of sport have been selected.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS.

So many remarkable swimmers have hailed from Australia, that one cannot help but wonder if there is anything in the atmosphere conducive to speedy movement through the water. The brothers Cavill, Kieran, Healy, Hellings, Lane, Beaurepaire, Hardwick and Longworth are a wonderful batch of swimmers to come from a country where the population is so limited. The last named looks to be the crack as he just beat Hardwick in the recent 100 yards and 880 yards championships of New South Wales. His time of 56 4-5 secs. in the former must be considered almost equal in merit to C. M. Daniel's world's record of 55 2-5 secs. as the latter was accomplished in a bath at Manchester, where the push off meant an advantage, whilst Longworth probably swam over a straight course, that being the usual custom in Australia. Daniels is now in the veteran stage, so that Longworth may win the Olympic Games 100 metres swim for the Empire.

A POPULAR SPORT.

The change in the English climate of late years gives sportsmen little chance of taking part in Winter pastimes, so that it is not surprising that those in a position to do so go to Switzerland for the delights of the sports which find favour at this season of the year. The Public Schools Alpine Sports club flourishes very strongly, and big interest centres in the Sk-ing (pronounced sheeing) race for the challenge cup given by Lord Roberts. This was decided a few days ago over a course from Wasunegg to Winterthal and though it took the competitors two hours to climb to the starting post, the winner came down in 14 mins. 55 secs. The victor was J. Mercer of King's College, Cambridge, who beat the holder, C. Hopkinson of Trinity College, Cambridge, by three minutes.

BOXING.

English sportsmen think Johnson is a lucky man to get such an offer to box Jem Flynn. No matter from what point of view he proposed contest is looked at, the champion is on a winner. A matter of £6,200 for appearance and a third of the moving picture profits would tempt anyone, and with such big sums awaiting a champion, it is a wonder a better class of Englishmen do not take up the game, for surely will power a brain must be a factor in it. Flynn has never shown any form to warrant one thinking he has a chance. Some people think Johnson has gone back through taking matter easily since he beat Jefferies, but the writer can see no reason why he should not be as good as ever. Wells has postponed his American trip in consequence of a music hall engagement in Scotland, and there is further talk of his meeting McCoy of America and Gunner Moir. It will not be surprising should Wells meet Johnson in America if he does will when on the other side of the Atlantic.

Chief of the matches decided during the week were the McCoy vs. Gunther match in Paris, and the Harman v. McClosky bout in London. McCoy was too clever for the Australian coloured man and was awarded the decision at the end of the ten rounds. The other match was at 20 rounds, the rushing tactic of the American upsetting Harman for a time. He soon settled down however, and making good use of his left, was perhaps a bit unlucky over the decision being declared a draw.

FOOTBALL.

The visits of Association football teams to Hungary have led to the game going ahead in that country until the Hungarians have become worthy rivals for any team. Thus when the Ferenovarosi Torna Club of Buda Pest, the champion club team of Hungary, came to England for a short tour, there was considerable desire to see how the visitors would perform. They were not severely tested in the opening match against Woking and the win gave them confidence for the all important test against the English Wanderers and Stanford Bridge, London, on Wednesday. The ground was very heavy, and this handicapped the visitors considerably, yet they made a fair showing. The Wanderers front line consisted of A. Berry, Oxford University, v. Woodward, of Chelsea, G. Hoare of Queen's Park, T. T. Fitchie of Woolwich Arsenal, and E. G. D. Wright of Hull City, and was consequently of International strength. The home side put on two goals before the interval, but the visitors managed to net the ball soon after resuming. This was the signal for more effort from the home players and Berry and Woodward both got through. The Hungarians created a favourable impression, and if their football lacks the polish of our best, they certainly show any amount of dash and pluck.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL.

The strength of England in amateur players was further illustrated by the Amateur Football Association International between Welsh and English teams at Tufnell Park yesterday. The visitors could not settle down on the heavy ground with the result that H. G. Bache, W. A. Gardiner, and the Rev. H. V. Farnfield simply toyed with the opposition their passing being quite like the old Corinthian days. When the whistle sounded "no side" the Englishmen were left victorious by ten goals to nil, a really wonderful win. The match makes one regret that the United Kingdom cannot be represented by both a Football Association and an Amateur Football Association team at the Olympic Games.

A RUGBY SURPRISE.

The "Rest" surprised the English fifteen in the final trial for the international matches at Twickenham on Saturday. It was the forwards who upset expectations and in making a draw of it, the All-England side were lucky. Poulton scored the try for England with a brilliant individual effort, and Stenthal crossed the line for the Rest, both tries being converted. Two of the Rest forwards have now being picked for the match against Wales, and it is hoped this will improve our chances. The Welsh side is a puzzle, many new men having been selected, so that anything may happen.

THE TURF.

The death of Gallinule removes another famous sire from the list. The son of Isonomy-Moorhen did not greatly distinguish himself on the race course, the National Breeders Stakes at Sandown Park being his chief win. He was a great success at the stad however, Pretty Polly, Wildfowler, Slieve Gallic, White Eagle, Admiral Hawke and Hammerkop being some of his family. Gallinule headed the list of winning stallions in 1904 and 1905, and was the sire of no fewer than 592 winners, whilst the total amount in stakes won by his get came to £284,400.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The alteration in the lowest weight for the Grand National to 10 st. has not unduly shortened the entry as 57 candidates claim attention, only four less than last time. It is safe to say that Jerry M. will be given top weight and other well-known animals entered are Rathnally, Rory O'Moore-King of the Scarlets and Caubeen. France sends Truden, Cher Tatoue and Trianon 111 and the first named will be dangerous should he go to the post.

BILLIARDS.

Ton Reece was 1,448 points behind Lindrum of Australia, when they commenced the final day's play in their level match. So well did the Oldham man perform however, that he reduced his rival's advantage to 81 points, but just when victory looked possible for the Englishman, Lindrum recovered. The Australian suddenly found his touch and ran out the winner with a grand unfinished break of 580. Lindrum is now meeting Inman in a level match, but he made a bad start, the Englishman gaining a lead of nearly 1,400 during the first three days. The Twickenham man increased this to 2,173 yesterday, so that the visitor will have to do something big during the second portion of the game to prevent Inman scoring.

Australian billiard players certainly appear to have a wonderful knack of trotting out a special effort when it is most wanted. For instance, half way through the week Stevenson looked like drawing away from Gray in their second Test, but the young Australian then made a brilliant break of 839, which put him on terms again. Stevenson again assumed the lead, but another effort of 489 last evening enabled Gray to draw up once more and a fine finish to-morrow looks probable.

IN GENERAL.

The University Boat Race is to be rowed on Saturday, March 30th, and both Oxford and Cambridge crews have commenced serious training. So severe was the weather on Saturday, that six of the Leicester Fosse players left the field before the finish of the match against Grimsby town.

G. A. Faulkner, [illegible]amous South African cricketer, is makin[illegible] quick recovery from the mishap he met w[illegible] when playing football on New Year's Day.

It may not be generally known that George Standing of New York, America's champion racquets player (who was recently beaten by C. Williams of England for the world's championship) is English by birth and he was formerly associated with Brighton.

There was some surprising results in the Football League Championship Tournament on Saturday. Glasgow Rangers met with another reverse, when visiting Hiernians, and Swindon, leaders in the Southern League, came a cropper at Norwich.

The splendid performance of F. R. Foster in taking 5 wickets for 36 runs in the third Test match between England and Australia at Adelaide to-day, gives great pleasure to his many admirers in England.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

First Report on Site Issued

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

Colonel Cole, Director of Works at Delhi, has submitted his first report on the condition of site of the new Capital, and the *Englishman* understands he has suggested extensive alterations in the plans, and pointed out the danger of building up the new city in haste. As already reported, the arrangements for the accommodation of the Government of India at Delhi next cold weather will be of a temporary nature only, while the plans for a permanent city are maturing.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

Cocanada Authorities against Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 30.

With reference to the enquiries being made by the Railway Board through the Local Government on the desirability or otherwise establishing through railway communication between India and Ceylon via Adam's Bridge, it is stated that the two Chambers of Commerce at Cocanada are against the proposal as they consider that their commercial interests will be affected.

MAHSUD RAIDERS.

Villagers Killed and Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 30.

From Dera Ismail Khan, news comes that on the night of the 25th instant the village of Shahbag, five miles from Tank was raided by a gang of about fifteen men supposed to be Mahsuds. They killed one Mahomedan villager. and wounded another, while two Hindus were also wounded.

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of my speech published in to-day's "Times of India," I find that the reporter made some mistakes which I would like to correct. I did not quote "the late Sir Sirdar Ali Khan," because there was no such person. I meant the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the great founder of the Aligarh College. The quotation also has been mis-reported. The late Sir Syed, when lecturing about the liberal teaching of the Muslim University, once said that "we will have the Sciences and the Philosophies of the world in our right hand, its Histories and Arts in our left-hand, and over our head will be the crown of the 'Kalmat' (not Caliphate).

A very important portion of my speech has also been omitted. This was where I thanked my friend, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, for the very able and thoughtful speech he delivered at Calcutta. I had further said that "from the very beginning we have been in sympathy with the great Hindu University movement. Our Hindu brethren, owing to their larger population and greater needs, deserve not one, but two Universities, one at Benares and the other in Southern India. These great denominational Universities would bring in a fraternal feeling between the Hindus and Mussalmans and both communities working side by side will build up our country, the brightest jewel in the British Empire."

I shall be extremely obliged if you will kindly publish these corrections.

AGA KHAN,

Bombay, January 30.

EATH OF DUKE OF FIFE.

OUD OVER THE KING'S HOME-COMING.

odification of Portsmouth Programme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, JAN. 29.

e Duke of Fife died peacefully at six ck in the evening.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

l the papers this morning, publish articles e death of the Duke of Fife, and express athy with the Princess Royal and the ; and Queen, over whose joyous homeng a shadow has been thrown.

e papers pay tributes to the character of Duke of Fife, describing him as an enened landlord and a staunch Imperialist.

is expected that the arrangements to wel- Their Majesties at Portsmouth and lon will be modified.

lexander William George Duff, Duke of Fife, the only son of the 5th Earl of Fife and Agnes, ghter of the 17th Earl of Erroll, and he was on November 10th, 1849. Her family is one e most ancient in Scotland, and its head was d to a dukedom, when Queen Victoria selected to be the husband of the eldest daughter of her t son. When the Earl of Fife, as he then was, chosen as the husband of the Princess Louise oria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, no one ned that his position in the peerage compared that of several other Scottish peers, not to tion those of England. But on the other hand, personal qualifications were very marked and ad the advantage of great wealth to keep up his ndid position. Then, again, though the Duffs Mac Duffs have not had chiefs of national ortance since the days of Macbeth, the family been noble and historical since time immemorial. y claim to go back as far, at any rate, as Fyfe Duff, who helped Kenneth II of Scotland in to conquer the Picts, and was given all the lands reen the Forth and the Tay, to which according e legend he gave the name of Fife. A descendof his about two hundred years later was the Mac f of Shakespeare—a thoroughly historical onage, who was created Earl instead of Thane of by Malcolm Canmo[illegible]e years before the batf Hastings for assisti[illegible] him to recover his n from Macbeth. The direct line of the Macduff, helped to conquer the Picts and the Macduff, helped to conquer Macbeth, came to an end Duncan, the thirteenth Earl of that line, who in 1353. But a descendant of his, David Duff, made Baron of Muldavit by Robert III. in 1401, le which remained in the family till the days harles II., and William Duff, a descendant of David, was created Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, ty Cavan in 1755, and Viscount Mac Duff and l of Fife in 1759, the year in which Quebec was n. The fifth in descent from him is the late ke.

he Duke of Fife, was educated at Eton, and, at age of twenty-five, entered Parliament as Liberal mber for Moray and Nairn, a constituency which continued to represent until 1879, when he ceeded his father in the earldom. In 1882, he was t on a special mission to the King of Saxony and : this he received the first Order of Saxony. His rriage, with Princess Louise of Wales, eldest ughter of King Edward VII, who afterwards nferred on her the title of the Princess Royal, ok place in 1889. The Duke of Fife, naturally, account of his close connection with the Royal amily, could not take much part in public life cept such as was strictly non-political. Consequent- , after his marriage, his appearances in public ffairs were very limited. He was closely connected t its inception with the Chartered Company of South Africa. He was a founder of the company and was for nine years its Vice-President, but he resigned his position in it after the Jameson Raid. He was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms from 1880-81, a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1882; he had been Lord-Lieutenant and "Custos Rotulorum" of the County of London since 1900, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Elgin from 1872-1902. Recently he had taken an active interest in the Territorial scheme and had been since its inauguration president of the County of London Territorial Force Association. He was also hon. colonel of the Banffshire Artillery Volunteers. At the Coronations of both King Edward VII and King George V., he was Lord High Constable.

He owned 249,300 acres, and his heiress (by special remainder) is the elder of his two daughters H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise of Fife, who was born in 1891. She succeeds to large personal property (the Duke of Fife was a banker and concerned in great commercial enterprises) and a number of fine seats, the principal of which are Duff House, in Banffshire, just outside the town of Banff, a copy of the famous Villa Borghese built in the middle of the eighteenth century; Eden House, Balvenie Castle, once the property of the Dukes of Atholl; Innes House, once a seat of the Dukes of Roxburghe; Milton Duff, Westerton House and Mar Lodge, the shooting box near Balmoral recently burned down. The Duke of Fife had two Town houses—one in Portman Square, and one at East Sheen, almost opposite the house so long occupied by the late Comte de Paris.

THE ROYAL VOYAGE.

Moorish Mission to Gibraltar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 30.

A special Moorish Mission, sent by the Sultan of Morocco, and which includes the Foreign Minister and Grand Vizier, has arrived here to greet the King and Queen.

[illegible] Spanish squadron has also arrived.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The "Medina" arrived at Gibraltar to-day and was received with the firing of salutes and ringing of bells.

The Spanish fleet at Algeciras saluted the vessel as it passed,

U. S. NAVY PROGRAMME.

Democrats Vote against Increase.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

A caucus of Democrats in the House of Representatives, in pursuance of the policy of economy, has voted against any increase in the Navy during the present session, thus interrupting the programme which provides for two battleships yearly.

The programme was initiated under President Roosevelt.

INTENSE FROST IN ENGLAND.

Skating in the Thames Valley.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Intense frost is reported from all parts of England. Windermere and the other lakes are frozen over and there is skating over hundreds of flooded acres in the Thames valley.

PERSIA AND THE POWERS.

Late Treasurer's Plain Speaking.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Persia Committee gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Shuster, to-day, at which two hundred persons were present.

In his speech, Mr. Shuster prefaced his remarks with a declaration that he spoke without irritation or rancour. Reciting his experiences during the past eight months, he dealt with the opposition to the Finance Law, the Stokes case, and the confiscation of the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, and continued :—

"After a careful review of the incidents of a period of several months, I believe that one of two conclusions must be drawn. Either the Russian and British Governments, and particularly the former in respect of the acts of its Consular officials in Persia, must have intended to pursue a policy calculated to destroy all hope of Persia's regeneration, or the two Governments must have been continuously and grossly misinformed, regarding what was happening on the spot. I am not bitter about my own experience, but I should be a hypocrite if I pretended not to sympathise with the bitterness of the Mahomedan people, who have so forcibly learned the lesson that the Ten Commandments do not apply to international politics. Let any one, who doubts this, review the events of the past year."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 30.

At a largely attended meeting of Mahomedans of Lahore the following resolutions of protest against the Russian aggression in Persia were passed :—That the Mahomedans of Lahore assembled in a mass meeting regard the Muscovite activities in Northern Persia as an open violation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and in placing on record their deep abhorrence of the barbarous cruelties practised upon their co-religionists in Tabriz as corroborated by the *New York Herald*, they venture to call upon their benign Government to take effective steps to preserve the independence and integrity of Persia which are menaced by Russia's repudiation of the spirit of the Agreement. The Mussalmans of Lahore further beg to offer their deep gratitude to Lord Curzon, Lord Lamington, Professor Browne and other notable Englishmen and Englishwomen whose disinterested efforts in pleading the cause of a hapless and distracted people have earned the imperishable regard of millions of His Imperial Majesty's Moslem subjects.

"That the mass meeting of Mussalmans of Lahore is in entire accord with the views expressed by the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Honorary Secretary of the M. A. O. Secretary, Aligarh, as to the firm but respectful attitude that Mussalmans should adopt in connection with the Persian and Tripolitan questions and places its implicit confidence in the ability of the Nawab to lead them through the darkness that surrounds it at present."

THE DURBAR BOONS.

Contradictory Criticism at Home.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 29.

An article by Sir William Wedderburn, in the *Contemporary Review*, gives unqualified approval of the Durbar pronouncements as admirable and comprehensive. This good statesmanship, he says, is associated with the names of Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe, with whom might be joined the Bengali leaders, who by their steady advocacy and prudence, helped materially to overcome difficulties.

Sir J. D. Rees, in the *Fortnightly Review*, condemns in the strongest terms every portion of the Coronation concessions. He says that agitation will die hard, after Government has supplied this signal and wholly unexpected surrender.

THE WRECKED "GENOA."

All Hope Abandoned.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

All hope has been abandoned in the case of the Wilson Liner "Genoa" bound for Riga, which carried a crew of twenty-four. Wreckage has been washed ashore near Berwick.

THE STRANDED LINER.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The steamer "Bellerophon" has been refloated. Apparently she has sustained no damage.

SIR HEN[illegible]ER HEATON.

A Well-Deserved Honour.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

A baronetcy has been conferred upon Mr. Henniker Heaton.

[Sir John Henniker Heaton, M. P., was born at Rochester, Kent, in 1848, the son of the late Lieut.-Col. Heaton, and at the age of twenty-five he married Rose, the only daughter of Mr. Samuel Bennett of New South Wales. He was educated at Kent House Grammar School and King's College, London, and going to Australia early in life, he became a landowner and part proprietor of newspapers in that country. He was Commissioner for New South Wales at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, and returning to England, entered Parliament in 1885 as Conservative member for Canterbury. He has represented that constituency continuously ever since, and at the last four elections has been returned unopposed. In and out of Parliament he has been a constant and successful advocate of cheap communication by post and telegraph between distant parts of the British Empire and the world, and in the same year in which he was first returned to Parliament, he was appointed to represent the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference. He succeeded in 1898, in carrying his famous Imperial penny postage scheme, and was instrumental in securing penny postage between the United Kingdom and the United States in 1908. She also introduced telegraphic money orders in England, and the parcel post from England to France. The freedom of the city of London and also of the city of Canterbury was presented to him in 1899. One of his chief recreations is chess, and in 1897 he inaugurated the Parliamentary chess match played by cable between the United States and the United Kingdom. He has four times declined the honour of Knighthood.

A further reference to Sir Henniker Heaton's work is made in our leader columns.]

GENERAL STRIKE IN LISBON.

In Sympathy with Farm Labourers' Movement.

LISBON, JAN. 29.

A strike of farm labourers in the Evora district—the details of which are lacking, though it seems that the strike was repressed by the military—has led to a great sympathetic strike of all trades in the same province, and a general strike in Lisbon.

The tramcars have already stopped, despite extensive military measures, and the lighting and other public services are threatened.

LISBON, JAN. 30.

An explosion of dynamite and bombs took place here yesterday morning in a house, where the manufacture of bombs was supposed to have been carried on. No one was injured.

Military Called Out.

LATER.

Despatches from Lisbon indicate that a grave situation prevails, but the censorship which is being exercised obscures what is really happening.

It is semi-officially announced that the strike in the Evora District is being exploited by both the Reactionaries and Anarchists who are inciting the strikers to acts of pillage and assassination. The authorities are consequently forced to use the military. The streets are practically deserted and the shops are shut. All the theatres are closed and soldiers are seen everywhere.

A council of Ministers has taken steps to prevent a bread famine. Provincial troops are reinforcing the garrison. The strikers yesterday attempted to assemble, but were easily dispersed by cavalry. The British flag has been hoisted on the Electric Tramway Buildings.

REBELLION IN ECUADOR.

Mob Brutally Kills Five Generals.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

A revolutionary outbreak in Ecuador has been crushed after a sanguinary battle. A mob at Guayaquil lynched the rebel commander, shooting, beheading and burning him. The five revolutionary generals were subsequently sent to Quito and imprisoned. The mob thereupon attacked the prison guards, and, though several persons were killed by volleys, made a breach in the walls of the jail, dragged out and killed the generals, and then dragged their bodies through the streets to the cemetery where they burned them.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Imperial Troops Suffer a Reverse.

PEKING, JAN. 30.

The Imperialist Troops are reported to have been defeated by the Revolutionaries in a battle near the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, both sides losing heavily.

There is a "reign of terror" at Mukden, owing to numerous murders by the Revolutionaries.

HAVANA SUGAR.

Hot Weather Interferes with Crop.

HAVANA, JAN. 30.

The continuance of unusually warm weather is having an unfavourable effect on the sugar crop. The cane contains an average of 10 per cent. less sugar than last year, and it is feared that the estimate of 18 ½ million tons is greatly in excess of what the crop will actually yield.

DEATH OF A NOTED ADMIRAL.

The Oldest Flag Officer.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Charles Dalrymple Hay.

[Admiral Sir John Charles Dalrymple Hay, 3rd Bart., was the oldest flag officer in the Navy, having been born on February 11, 1821, in Edinburgh, and he was six years old when the Battle of Navarino was fought. He went to school at Rugby under Dr. Arnold in 1833, and in August of the following year joined the "Thalia," a 42-gun frigate, at Portsmouth, as a volunteer of the first class, just three years before the Accession of Queen Victoria. During the first Kaffir War he served on the coast of Africa and Cape stations, and from 1836-39 was on the Pacific and South American stations. For the next three years he was on the Mediterranean station, being present at the capture of Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre, and being specially gazetted for his gallantry at the somewhat disastrous attack on Tortosa. He was then serving as a mate on the "Benbow," an old eighty-four, commanded by Captain Houston Stewart, who had been a shipmate with Lord Cochrane. Young Hay commanded the "Benbow's" first cutter, with much gallantry and distinction. He subsequently took part in the bombardment of Acre on November 3. The years 1842-50, saw him on the East Indian and China stations, and in 1845, he was Flag-Lieut. to Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane in the Borneo operations, and was at their conclusion promoted to Commander. In 1849, he was in command of the Squadron, which destroyed the piratical fleets in Bias Bay, China, and in the Tonquin River. Receiving promotion to Captain, he was appointed in 1854 to the command of the "Victory." He was in command of the "Hannibal" in the Black Sea during the Russian War, and was present at the capture of Ketch and Kinburn, as well as at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was promoted Rear-Admiral, 1866; Vice-Admiral, 1872; and Admiral 1878. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from 1866-68. He was a Public Works Loan Commissioner, from 1862 to 1874; and has also been Vice-President of the Institute of Naval Architects. He has also been chairman of Reuter's Telegram Co. In Parliament, he represented Wakefield from 1862-65; Stamford, 1866-80; and Wigtown Burghs, 1880-85. He was the author of several books, on naval subjects and on his varied experiences in Africa, China and other parts of the world.]

THE ULSTER MEETING.

Mr. Churchill to Speak on a Football Field.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 29.

It is officially announced that the demonstration, at which Mr. Churchill will speak, will be held on the afternoon of February 8th, on the football ground of the Belfast Celtic Club, which is in the centre of the Nationalist quarter.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Belfast Liberals, having been refused six halls for the holding of the meeting on Feb. 8, have chosen a football ground. A marquee will be erected, which will accommodate five thousand persons. There will be a procession of thirty thousand men, headed by four hundred torch-bearers and fifteen bands.

The choice of the locality is regarded as easing the situation, but the authorities in Belfast have requisitioned troops in case of any emergency.

LORD STANMORE'S DEATH.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The death is announced of Lord Stanmore.

[Arthur Hamilton Gordon, first Baron Stanmore, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., was born in 1829. He was the fourth son of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. He was educated at Cambridge (M.A., 1851). He received Hon. D.C.L., from Oxford. He was Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, 1852-55; M. P. Beverley, 1854-57; Secretary, Special Mission to Corfu, 1858-59; Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, 1861-66; Governor of Trinidad, 1866-70; Mauritius 1871-74; Fiji, 1875-80; New Zealand, 1880-82; High Commissioner and Consul-General, Southern Pacific, 1877-82; Governor of Ceylon, 1883-90. He was a member of the House of Laymen in the Province of Canterbury and Chairman of the Bank of Mauritius, and of Pacific Phosphate Company. He has published some books and written various pamphlets and articles. His only son the Hon. George A. M. Hamilton Gordon succeeds him in the Barony.]

TRADES ASSOCIATION CALCUTTA.

Annual Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association was held this evening. Mr E. C. Emerson, the Master, presided. The Lt.-Governor of Bengal was the principal guest. After the loyal toast was proposed and responded to, Mr. Emerson said:—"By the stroke of a pen, by a single announcement, we have been told, that we are no longer the capital of India. Our crown has been taken from us and is in nursing till our rival's brow is big enough to wear it. We have been told that this will mean not only loss of prestige and dignity for us, but loss of trade, loss of population, loss of power to pay and to spend. It may be these prophets of ill-omen are right, but I am optimistic enough to have faith in my city and my fellow tradesmen, to hope that it may be wrong. Hurt and wounded we may be, but with our Governor, with full dignity and full suit, living amongst us, learning to know us, approachable to all of us, surely will be no small compensation and will go a long way in filling the void left by the Government of India. I as a tradesman at least hope that then Calcutta with her fine shops will be as near, as Paris and Bond and Oxford Streets. To me this change comes as a call—a challenge to all Calcuttaites who love their city—to sink all differences of castes and social divisions all held, self interest if possible, and shoulder to shoulder unite for the defending and furthering of her best interests. Our strength is unity. Though our Chambers and Associations may not be perfect they at least have stood the test of time and done useful work in the past and should this year see as sessions to their strength by the incoming of those who have hitherto stood aloof not seeing the necessity of joining them. We can no longer afford to stand alone. By strengthening each our own special Association we can go forward with unbroken ranks and compel respect from our beloved "premier city in the empire."

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor in proposing the toast of "The Calcutta Trades Association," referred to the great success of the Royal Visit and paid handsome tributes to the efforts of the Association. His Honour said : "I will acknowledge with the same frankness as I have just used that there are no subjects on which the Government stands more in need of expert advice and assistance than commercial matters. The training of the Indian Civilians is not specially directed toward these and while great numbers of men can be found who have become experts on questions of land revenue, or police or local self-governments, there are very few who have had the opportunity of instructing themselves in the methods and requirements of commerce. It goes without saying, therefore, that in all such matters the fullest possible expression should be obtained of the views of the commercial community. That their opinion should be treated with a special degree of respect in the reconstitution of the local Government which is about to take place. I trust that the possibilities of improving the touch between it and the commercial community will not be lost sight of. I may be allowed to express my satisfaction that during my connection with the local Government no serious divergence of opinion has risen between it and the Trades Association on any matter of serious importance."

CALCUTTA JUTE FIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The services of the Calcutta Fire Brigade was requisitioned yesterday afternoon, to fight a fire in one of the jute godowns on the riverside at Ultadinghi. The fire was reported to be still blazing in the godown affected this morning.

LATER.

Damage amounting to one and a half lakhs was done by the fire in a jute godown in Manicktollah last night and the body of a boy who had been burnt to death was found among the smouldering jute.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, JAN. 30.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 29th that the survey officer on the Shimang river was well received at Dosing and Parong. The weather is cloudy and very threatening.

H. E. THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

Reply to Dacca Municipal Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, DACCA, JAN. 29.

In replying to the address presented by the Dacca Municipality, His Excellency the Viceroy, said.

"Gentlemen, I thank you very warmly indeed for the hearty welcome you have given me on my arrival in your ancient city which was famous and renowned some three centuries ago, when the Governor of Eastern Bengal made Dacca his capital that he might the more conveniently repel invasion from Assam on the one hand, and piratical incursion on the other. For the past six years, you have once more been the capital of Eastern Bengal for less martial reasons. The pirates have ceased from troubling you, and Assam has become no longer a foe to be dreaded, but a sister province to be cared for and nurtured like yourselves. History, has, to a certain extent, repeated itself, and, this time, after a briefer interval, you are called upon to surrender your Governor in a cause which has many earnest advocates, but like all great questions must of necessity give rise to considerable diversity of opinion. It is true that your reunion with Bengal proper may mean that you will not see so much of the province as you have done in recent years. The town of Dacca, itself, owes an especial debt of gratitude to your late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Lancelot Hare, who was connected with it in one capacity or another for practically the whole of his service. As you say yourselves, your city has long been a centre of culture and learning, and, if I have correctly judged the Charter of your new Governor, I feel confident that it will be his special care to see that education receives every encouragement in this part of Bengal, and that those schemes of which you speak—of drainage, of hospital improvement and sanitary progress—shall not be set back owing to the administrative changes so shortly to be brought into operation.

DACCA-GOALUNDO RAILWAY PROJECT.

"I feel that I should be more than rash if I said anything definite either about a railway connection between Dacca and Goalundo, or about the improvement of your water communication. I think you will readily agree that railways built for the convenience of the public should be able to pay their own way, and the initial difficulty of any such project would be its enormous cost, while, as regards your waterways, you are doubtless acquainted with the difficulties of dealing on a large scale with your tidal rivers and are aware that any hasty and ill-considered measures might easily do more harm than good. But a Waterways Committee has recently been constituted to examine the whole question and advise the Government, and if any practicable scheme is eventually evolved and submitted to the Government of India, I can assure you that it shall receive the most attentive consideration at their hands, for they do most earnestly desire that your province shall, in no way, suffer from the changes that are being made and shall have no cause to assert that those changes have been to their detriment.

"Gentlemen, I thank you once more for your kindly expressions, and I rejoice with you at the happy spirit of mutual good-will and devoted loyalty which has been evoked by the recent visit of Their Gracious Majesties to this Empire of theirs so far away in distance, but so very near their hearts in thought."

Lord Hardinge at Narainganj.

VICEROY'S CAMP, NARAINGANJ, JAN. 29.

His Excellency, the Viceroy, replying to the address from the Narainganj Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Gentlemen of the Narainganj Chamber of Commerce,—I thank you cordially for the address of welcome which you have presented to me. In it you have referred to the importance of the jute industry and its claims to the consideration and encouragement of the Government. I assure you that these claims have been and will be carefully considered. Some years ago, in the interest of the jute industry, we appointed a fibre expert at the Agricultural Farm at Dacca. It was anticipated that the work of this specialist would lead to improvements in the quality of raw products and methods of cultivation. I am not sure that those interests in the industry have made much use of our expert as we hoped at the time of creating the appointment. I trust that in their reasonable efforts to increase the quantity of jute produced the necessity of aiming at superior quality has not been overlooked.

A JUTE DEPARTMENT.

"The Government of India have recently received a memorial in which certain important firms dealing in jute manufactures have asked for the creation of a Government Jute Department. The memorial will be sympathetically considered with the assistance of the advice of the Local Government. Without desiring in any way to prejudice the question involved, I would like you to consider whether the creation of such a department, which we are asked to place in charge of a business man, really falls within the legitimate sphere of Government, and whether the object aimed at cannot be more satisfactorily attained by the concerted efforts of merchants interested in the trade. We have had in the past some experience of the special regulation of a trade in raw produce in the Cotton Frauds Department in Bombay. Such experience is not entirely favourable to the prospects of a jute department such as we have been asked to contemplate. It might be wise to consider whether the true function of the Government in connection with your industry is not more properly the employment of the existing machinery of the Government, so far as is consistent with its other duties, to assist your industry in all its stages. Thus, we endeavour to supply, annually, statistical forecasts of the jute production. I am aware that these forecasts fall short of the accuracy that is desirable, but the available materials for estimating areas and outturn in the case of the localities in which jute is grown are undoubtedly defective. The causes of these defects are not such as to require the creation of a special department in order to provide a remedy.

GREATER CO-OPERATION.

"The manufacturing industry in Calcutta is at present considering the desirability of more united action in the interests of the jute trade. I commend to your consideration the subject of greater co-operation in the growth and preparation of the fibre if you earnestly desire improvement. The Government of India will always be ready to consider, sympathetically, a demand for any assistance that they are asked to lend in order to further such measures as you may devise in the course of joint action directed towards the improvement of your great and flourishing industry. The direction and control of these measures should, however, preferably, remain with capable men of business who are engaged in this industry.

"Once again I thank you, gentlemen, for your courtesy in coming forward to me with an address of welcome at this centre of an industry which means so much to the prosperity of Bengal, and I cannot tell you what a pleasure it is to me to have this opportunity of meeting you and of discussing these matters."

DACCA, JAN. 30.

The Viceroy this morning motored round the city and inspected the Secretariat buildings. His Excellency afterwards proceeded to the Curzon Hall where the addresses of the Landholders' Mahomedans, and Peoples' Associations and Sanskrit Saraswat Samaj were presented. The Viceroy made a joint and sympathetic reply.

His Excellency then motored to Government House where a few gentlemen were subsequently accorded interviews. In the afternoon some three hundred ladies and gentlemen attended a garden party given by Sir Charles and Lady Bayley. His Excellency was present throughout and was introduced to a large number of guests.

To-night the Lt.-Governor gave a small dinner at Government House.

FURTHER ADDRESSES REPLIED TO.

VICEROY'S CAMP, DACCA, JAN. 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy made the following reply to addresses from the Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association, Dacca Association, Saraswat Samaj and Provincial Mahomedan Association and Moslem League :—

"Gentlemen.—The four addresses which have just been presented to me represent interests of considerable diversity and thoughts. Each indicates a different point of view. There is one sentiment common to them and that is their welcome to me. For your kind words, I am most grateful, and give you hearty thanks Where interests are at variance, as they must be all the world over, it is humanly impossible for a Governor-General to do that which shall be pleasing to all, and I am sure that there is not one among you, who would respect him or be pleased with him if he made promises which he would not or could not fulfil. But I take the meaning of your welcome to be that you do at any rate trust me to do the thing which I think right and fair and your greeting heartens me to go forward with good courage. It is a great pleasure and privilege for me to come among you in this way to meet you face to face and hear from your own lips that which you have to say, for in that way I can the more readily learn something about this portion of this vast Empire and get into more intimate touch with your aspirations and desires.

"Gentlemen of the Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association, the principal points with which you deal in your address are the improvement of Dacca and of its communications. These are matters to which I have already referred in my reply to the address from the Municipal and District Boards, and do not think I can add anything to what I said yesterday on these topics. The only other prayer you make concerns the regulations for election of members of the Provincial Legislative Council. You desire that in the new arrangement each Division shall continue as at present to elect one member for the Provincial Council, and though I can make no absolute promise on this score, I can assure that your prayer seems to me eminently reasonable and should receive the fullest attention when the regulations are under consideration, and I have every hope that it will be possible to meet it. I have more doubt about your further desire that the franchise may be lowered. The object of the particular regulation is to secure due representation, in the Councils of the Empire, of those great landholding interests with which are associated the prosperity of some of the most ancient traditions and glories of your country. To lower the franchise must inevitably lead to the loss of some of the present power and influence of the landed interests in the Councils, and, though the exact amount of weight their voice is entitled to is a question open to infinite argument, I doubt whether any drastic change in the existing arrangement will commend itself to my Government.

ADDITIONAL POLICE.

"Members of the Dacca People's Association, I note with pleasure your expressions of gratitude at the administrative changes which have lately been announced, but you will have gathered from a speech I made a few days ago in Calcutta, that it is not the present intention of the Government of India to split up existing districts or to interfere with the boundaries which were recognised before the Partition. Your new Governor is a man of broad sympathies who will give a ready ear to your prayers, and to him I shall commend the special care of the Eastern Districts of this new Province, but I do not think it would be proper for me to prejudge for him the various questions of provincial interest which you have raised, and I should prefer, therefore, not to commit myself regarding the establishment of various institutions at Dacca, of the retention there of the headquarters of some of your high officers. Similar considerations apply to the further matters you have alluded to in regard to the posting of additional police at Munshiganj, and the location of your district courts. I can imagine no more unpleasant duty for a local Government than to be forced to post additional police in a particular area for the protection of law-abiding people. I know that such action is always taken with great reluctance. You have been considerate in not troubling me with an argumentative disquisition in the case of Munshiganj, and I am grateful for that consideration, but if you feel that you can satisfy Sir Charles Bayley that the necessity for special measures for the protection of the law-abiding people of Munshiganj has disappeared I know that he will be only too ready to meet you. His Honour tells me that no scheme for the removal of the Courts has been formulated. All such questions are of public convenience and it is quite right and proper that if you feel strongly on the subject you should make your wishes known in order that the local Government may not be ignorant of the convenience of that section of the public which you represent. The only other question you have raised with which I have not already dealt concerns the regulations for the election of members to the Legislative Councils. You reiterate the views which find constant expression in a large section of the Press, for the Press is of its nature the voice of educated classes, There is no danger, therefore that Government will be ignorant of that body of opinion to which you give expression and when the regulations come under further consideration that opinion will receive the consideration that is its due. I however, give you no undertaking in this matter, there being other opinions to listen to and other interests to consider and whatever decision may be taken you must realise that pledges once given by the Government will not be broken.

THE SARASWAT SAMAJ.

"Pandits of the Saraswat Samaj, the Sanskrit language in its hoary antiquity cherishes gems of morality and philosophy which are a precious heirloom to all generations, and I am glad to meet you who make its elevating literature your study. It lends to beauty and poetry of expression and the flattering picture which you have drawn of me owes something of its outline to the natural tendencies of the language, but beneath these words I recognise a spirit of real kindliness of feeling for which I can only warmly thank you and hope that I may some day deserve some of your praise. I bid you go on and prosper in your high and self-imposed task.

"Gentlemen of the provincial Mahomedan Association and the Moslem League, I have already given you my cordial thanks for coming here to present me with an address of welcome and as I shall have a further opportunity of meeting some of the leading members of the community. I will not add to these already protracted remarks, but I will now conclude them by thanking you all once more for your kindly welcome and for the prayers and good wishes to which you have given utterance that I may have strength and wisdom to administer my great trust. The last words of our great King Emperor as he left our shores was a prayer for harmony. I know that that message came from the fulness of his heart and if when I leave India I could feel that during my tenure of office there had been some softening of mutual animosities I should go with a light heart and a glad spirit."

LIGHTING SIND COAST.

A Conference Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI JAN, 30.

At the request of the Government of Bombay Mr. H. C. Mules, Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, on behalf of the Commissioner in Sindh who is touring in the districts, convened yesterday in Karachi a conference of leading citizens interested in the question of the lighting of the Sind coast. Twenty-six gentlemen, representative of all classes, attended. The object of the Conference was to ascertain whether only one light is to be provided. The general opinion is that the light should be on Cape Monze (a first class light visible at a distance of 18 miles) or a light vessel moored 16 1-2 miles south by east from Manora, the breakwater off the Khai mouth of the Indus.

Mr. Mules, who presided, explained briefly the general bearings of the question and then called upon the Port Officer, Commander Wilson, to elucidate fully the nautical aspects of the question with the aid of memory charts. Thereafter a general discussion was invited. Varioos speakers gave their views. Finally, it was resolved by a majority of 22 to 3 (one gentleman not voting) to record the opinion in favour of a lighthouse on Cape Monze. As a rider to this resolution it was unanimously decided to urge upon the Government the desirability of establishing in addition to Cape Monze lighthouse a lighthouse south of Karachi at a point to be re-determined in relation to the future Monze lighthouse.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 30.

Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck left Bangalore, this morning, for Home via Madras. They were accompanied by Admiral and Lady Colville. At the Cantonment Railway Station, Colonel Poore, and all officers of the 7th Hussars and "B" Squadron of that Regiment were present on the platform to offer a farewell. His Serene Highness shook hands with every one of his former Squadron who was present. The wives of the N.-C.-O.'s and men of the regiment met Her Royal Highness *en route* to the railway station, and presented her with an enormous basket of fresh violets and roses.

BANGALORE, JAN. 30.

Yesterday at the Kolar Gold Fields, Prince Alexander of Teck who was accompanied only by Admiral Colville and Colonel Poore was received by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Srikanteswara Iyer, on behalf of the Mysore State and by Mr. Cooke as presenting the Mining Board. His Serene Highness descended the Mysore Mine and went over several others. The party lunched and had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and returned to Bangalore by 6 in the evening. Princess Alice rode round Bangalore with Lady Flora Poore and Major Norton of the 7th Hussars and among those who went to lunch with Her Royal Highness at Trinity House were Sir John and Lady Woon.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Protest against his Transfer to Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 30.

At the annual meeting of the District Peoples' Association of Madura on the 27th instant the following resolution was passed :—"The Madura District Peoples' Association respectfully represents to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India-in-Council that the transfer of the Governor of Fort St George to Bengal is prejudicial to the best interests of the Madras Presidency, and prays that the transfer may be re-considered and not given effect to."

MADRAS, JAN. 30.

This afternoon a largely attended public meeting was held at the Victoria Hall under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, C.I.E., at which expression was given to the deep concern felt regarding the proposed transfer of Lord Carmichael to Bengal. The meeting unanimously resolved to memorialise the King Emperor and the Secretary of State for India against the transfer.

AMALGAMATION OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Reduction of Staff not Contemplated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. JAN. 30.

A Press note states :—In connection with the resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 830-933, dated the 24th January 1912, on the subject of the amalgamation of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department it has been stated in a letter published in the certain Calcutta newspapers that a number of Postal employes appear already to have been served with a notice that their services will not be required after the 1st April next. From this the writer concludes that no reliance can be placed upon the assurance contained in the resolution of protection to the interests of the employees of both the Postal and Telegraphic services. There is not the smallest truth in the rumours to which the writer gives credence. No postal employees have been served with any such notice. It seems possible that the writer's informant has heard of the proposed introduction of a simplification in the audit of Savings Banks accounts resulting in a reduction of some clerical establishment in the offices of the Deputy Accountants-General. Post and Telegraph Offices are, of course, entirely unconnected with the Postal establishment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

Presentation of Colours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 30.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the troops in garrison this morning on the general parade ground, Secunderabad. The weather was beautifully cool and a feature of the review was the ceremony of the presentation of new colours to the gallant Sherwood Foresters. The occasion was unique in that the colours were presented by His Excellency who is an old officer of the Regiment and who referred to the Regiment in glowing terms of pride. His Excellency arrived on the ground punctually to the time appointed, 7-30 a.m., accompanied by Major Black, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Berge, A.-D.-C., and was accorded a general salute by the troops who were drawn up facing the flagstaff and commanded by Major-General W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, C. B., on whose Staff were Major Lawrence, G. S. O., and Captain Dayrell, D. S. O. His Excellency then rode down the line and afterwards returned to the Flagstaff and the 1st Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters were marched to the centre of the parade. The colours were then consecrated by the Rev. R. D. Beeley, Chaplain of Secunderabad, after which His Excellency presented them. In a short speech His Excellency said that he was particularly pleased to present them the colours as he had served with two battalions of the Regiment, the traditions of which he had in his heart and on his finger tips; he was always proud of the good conduct and splendid discipline displayed by the Regiment, which he was sure would be continued under the new colours which re-placed those they had had since 1838. He concluded by wishing them all good luck.

Lieut.-Colonel Woolley-Dod D. S. O., thanked the Commander-in-Chief for the honour conferred on the Regiment in having the colours presented by an officer who was so intimately connected with the Battalion as His Excellency. The new colours made a fresh link between the two Battalions.

The troops then marched past in excellent style.

The special enclosures were well-filled. In the Residency enclosure were the Hon'ble the Resident, Lt.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, C. S. I. C. I. E., Mrs. and Miss Pinhey, Major and Mrs. Minchin, Captain and Mrs. Yule, Captain Koivin, and Lieutenant Kushroo Jung, Captain and Mrs. Scrafton of the Residency. His Excellency breakfasted at the Club after the review.

A garden party was given by the British Resident yesterday afternoon in honour of His Excellency and Lady Creagh which was largely attended by the local society.

BANGALORE, JAN. 30.

The Commander-in-Chief is expected in Bangalore via Madras on the 9th February.

On the 10th February he will inspect the site for the new artillery practice camp near Nundidroog; on the 11th he will visit the Gersoppa Falls via Shimoga and will go to Bombay thence on the 13th or 14th.

THEFT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Quarter Lakh Worth Involved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The Comptroller of Printing and Stationery and Stamps, a few days ago, sent to the Treasury Officer, Baraich, postage stamps worth Rs. 24,375, but the consignment did not reach the destinatiom, having evidently been stolen en route. The police are enquiring into the matter.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 20th Jan. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earngs for week ending 20th Jan. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·34	1817300	3120400	4937700
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·66	38600	81600	120200
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	3200	4000	7200
Total...	2957·29	1859100	3206000	5065100
Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 20th Jan. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1710731	3005547	4716278
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	1913	53103	32235
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	1668	3004	4672
Total...	2957·29	1741531	3061654	4803185
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I. M. R. System	......	+106569	+114853	+221422
A.D.C.R.	......	+ 9468	+ 28497	+ 37965
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 1532	+ 996	+ 2528

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th December on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 23,000	Rs.	Rs 42,000
Or per mile of Railway	64	234	......	298
For previous 25 weeks of half year..........	2,53,473	9,22,423	3,995	11,79,891
Totalfor26weeks	2,62,473	9,55,423	3,995	12,21,891
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year...........	7,980	69,486	......	77,466
Per mile of Ry..	57	492	......	549
Total to corresponding date.	1,95,657	8,46,688	4,376	10,46,721

Decrease for the week..............Rs. 35,466
Increase to date.....................Rs. 1,75,170

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

USURY INTEREST.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Co. against Mr. E. Chapman in which the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 4,000 on a promissory note. Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. Mr. Captain said that the promissory note carried with it interest at the rate of two rupees per cent. per mensem.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

COTTON TRANSACTION.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Tuesday Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit in which Messrs. Prior de Saone and Company sought to recover from Rambux Jamnadas and another Rs. 4,599 with interest and costs, being the amount of the balance due on several cotton transactions. Mr. Robertson appeared for the plaintiffs and said that the defendants sent cotton to the plaintiffs from Khangaum for sale and drew hundis on the plaintiffs. The amount now due on the transactions was the sum claimed.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Heaton heard the suit brought by Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and another against the Nariad Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited and two others, Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear. Mr. Desai said that the suit was in respect of moneys advanced to the defendants on a promissory note for Rs. 10,000. The first defendant company had gone into liquidation, but the plaintiffs had obtained an order from the District Judge of Ahmedabad to continue the suit. The second and the third defendants were the agents of the Company one of the members of the second defendant's firm had become an insolvent and the execution of the decree as against him would be stayed. The first plaintiff was examined and his Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with interest and costs.

CLAIM ON A DEPOSIT.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON, on Tuesday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, disposed of the short cause brought by Edalji Barjorji Wadia against Rai Bahadur Subhagmall Dhadha in which the plaintiff sought to recover the balance on a deposit. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff and said that the defendant resided at Ajmere and was a shroff having branches in several parts of India. Plaintiff had deposited with the defendant Rs. 70,000 in 1906 and he drew money from time to time. In 1908 there was a balance of Rs. 3,743 in the hands of the defendant.

His Lordship, after recording evidence in the case, passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

Accused Committed.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for further hearing in which Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged C. W. King, and Annie King, Eurasians, with abduction, and the Chief of Hoti Mardan with abetment Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the first and second accused, and Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barristers-at-law instructed by Mr. Payne, Solicitor, defended the third accused.

The second complainant, a European lady of 22 years of age, was examined by Mr. Nicholson. She identified the three accused. She said her sister was originally selected to go to Hoti Mardan, but she fell sick. Witness therefore volunteered her services. She went to the Lady Superior at Mazagon, and expressed her desire to go to Hoti Mardan instead of her sister. At the Victoria Terminus she was met by Mrs. King who purchased tickets for her. Mrs. King told her that witness would be paid Rs. 100 and Rs. 35 for her "khana." A third class ticket was purchased for the witness by Mrs. King, who said sufficient money was not sent to purchase a second class ticket. She travelled up to Nowshera with Mrs. King and another lady. At Nowshera, they were received at the station by Mr. King. From here up to Hoti, they travelled second class.

At Hoti Station, the Chief received them. All of them went to the waiting-room from where the Chief said to Mr. King that one lady thoroughly agreed in looks with the photograph sent to him while the other did not. The Chief then drove to his palace in a dogcart, while the two ladies went to Hoti Bazar with the first two accused and were put up in a house, next door to Mr. King. They took their breakfast with the first and second accused. Mr. King told them that the Chief would give them work after two or three days as the ladies would require rest after the long journey. The next morning, the Chief called on them. He had brought with him baskets of fruits, sweets, a bottle of whiskey and a bottle of brandy. Before that Mrs. King told witness to put on pretty dresses as the Chief was about to visit them. Accordingly witness had put on a pretty dress. As soon as the Chief came he wished them "Meherbani" and asked them what their ages were, which he said was the salutation of the country. When the Chief came into the room he told Mrs. King to shut the door. Mrs. King retired from the room. The Chief asked witness to open the window and he came near the two ladies and attempted to put his arm round the first lady, saying it was the custom of his country. The witness objected to his conduct.

The Court adjourned for an hour.

MAHOMEDAN CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Chiragdin Abdurrehman, a clerk in the firm of Shaikh Mahomedin and Company deposed that he was in the service of the Khan and knew Mr. and Mrs. King. King entered the service of the Khan in July last as a chauffeur. He was getting Rs. 150 per month. Witness joined the Khan's service as his English clerk on a salary of Rs. 40 from March 1911. He had gone to King's house several times and King had some several times to the witness's house. In Hoti the witness had a conversation about English girls. It was about the beginning of August. King told witness that the Khan had asked him if he could procure two or three English girls. He was told they were required to be kept as mistresses. Witness asked King whether he could procure such girls? He boastingly replied he could easily do so. He was drinking at the time. On another occasion he told witness he had written to Bombay and had asked the girls to send their photographs at the request of the Khan. He further said their pay had been settled and he was sending his wife to bring them from Bombay. Later on, King told the witness that the photographs had been received and two had been selected by the Khan. The two selected girls, he said, were to be brought to Hotimardan. Witness knew that King's wife had left for Bombay. King met witness nearly every day and he had told him that Mrs. King had gone to Bombay. Witness did not know who were living next to King's apartments. On the ground floor there were two shops. One a butcher's and the other a sweetmeat seller's. On the 16th of September he returned to Hoti from Murree. On that day, witness was asked by the Khan to write to the missionary to vacate the bungalow close to King's quarters. The Khan said he wanted it for two guests who were coming. He wrote accordingly. The answer was in Pushtu language. Witness did not understand Pushtu. The Khan said the missionary did not wish to vacate the house and witness was ordered to write again which he did. Premsing, a Munshi to the Khan, came and told the Khan in the presence of the witness that the bungalow had been vacated. The Khan then gave orders to Sultan Ali to at once repair and whitewash the quarters. The quarters were subsequently furnished by the Khan's orders. Witness said he had not seen any girls at the bungalow. King had given witness information that two girls had come from Bombay and were stopping with him. After King had said this, witness had seen fruit, a bottle of whiskey and a bottle of brandy sent to King's house. The Khan and witness went with the present. The Khan went to King's house and witness returned home. Sometime after that King had told witness that the Khan had made a mistake; he had annoyed the girls. The latter were going to report the matter to the Assistant Commissioner, but King had stopped them. King further told the witness that the Khan had asked him to take away the girls to Rawalpindi and thence to take them to Bombay. He had heard that, in the meantime, there was a police inquiry. King said that to save the Khan he had told the police that the girls were his relations and had come to live with him. King had told witness that the girls had gone to Bombay. At the 16th December witness had left the Khan's service. Witness knew that two sorts of curtains were selected in Murree and the Khan ordered two curtains to be prepared. They were packed and sent to Hoti Mardan after having been used in Murree. The curtains were sent to the missionary bungalow when it was furnished.

To the Court: The Khan has got one wife, she is a purdah woman. She is the mother of a Lieutenant in the Imperial Cadet Corps. The Khan has a granddaughter about six or seven years old. As far as witness knew there were no other children.

To Mr. Nicholson: Witness used to see the Khan in the house called Hujara and the Rani lived there too. He was shown a letter from the Khan sent to one of his servants requiring him to leave his service.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness denied having been dismissed for being drunk.

To the Court: If there was any other son now living he must have seen him.

Mr. Velinkar here said that to save time he would admit for the defence that the Khan had no other son living younger than Mahomed Akbar Shah.

The last witness was recalled and asked to write the following words: "I, You, very sorry, place Coutts," and the paper was put in as an exhibit.

Major Gordon Tucker, I. M. S., examined the Khan in Court and deposed that he was of the same opinion as before, that it would be dangerous to the life of the accused if he were sent to jail.

The accused King and his wife then being called upon, to say if they wished to explain anything, denied the charge and said they reserved their defence for the High Court.

Mr. Raikes then read and put in the following statement of the accused Khan.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED KHAN.

I succeeded my father as Khan and Rais in 1872. Since that time I have been doing good service to the Government in assisting to repress crime and maintain peace on the border, for which I have been thanked by successive Viceroys and other high officials and hold a number of testimonials. I rendered valuable services to Government in the wars of Malakand and Chitral on the borders. I assisted the Crown with numerous horsemen and footmen in the wars. The result is that I have been honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur and appointed an Honorary Magistrate. I was invited as a guest of the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Provinces to the Delhi Durbar and my son Mahomed Akbar was taken into the Imperial Cadet Corps and has been given a commission as lieutenant in the Indian Army equal in rank to a European lieutenant. My son was also appointed in His Imperial Majesty's escort during the Coronation Durbar. Not only this, but I have enjoyed the friendship of many European officials and in consequence I and my household have been in the habit of receiving visits from many English ladies, the relatives of such officials. I have given my son an English education and he has adopted the English mode of life. I am an old man of 70 years of age. I have no teeth. Besides I have been suffering severely from gout and affections of the joints for the last ten years and have been quite unable to carry out any sort of bad intentions or the motions alleged. I have got a Rani, a son Mahomed Akbar, three daughters as well as the wife and a daughter of my son Mahomed Akbar in my house. Mahomed Akbar, my son, pressed me to make some arrangement to educate his sisters and daughter in English, needlework, &c., to enable them to associate more freely with their English visitors. I had engaged Mr. King in my service as my chauffeur on the recommendation of the Bombay Motor Car Co. I mentioned this to Mr. King as he was the only European in my employ and asked him if he could get two European ladies who were well qualified governesses for me. Mr. King replied that he would try to get them from Bombay and would send his wife Mrs. King to secure them from that place. I never authorised either Mr. or Mrs. King to make any false statement or was I aware that they did so. A few days after Mr. King brought me a photograph of a lady whom he told me was married and wished to come with her ayah and children. I agreed, but Mrs. King did not send her. At various times he also brought me some eleven or twelve other photos of applicants for the post. I approved the photographs of two ladies whom I ordered Mr. King to send for from Bombay, not with any bad intention in my mind but simply to make them governesses in my house.

DIFFERENCE IN THE PHOTOS.

When Mr. King informed me that two ladies were arriving at Mardan Station I thought it right to receive them (being ladies and coming for my sake from so distant a place as Bombay) at the Railway Station Mardan, merely as a mark of my respect towards them as strangers to my country When I saw the ladies at Mardan I was surprised to see they were different from the photos I had approved, being much younger in appearance and was therefore rather angry with Mr. King. but as they had arrived from so long a distance I ordered Mr. King to put them up in his house. Two or three days after that, I sent some fruit to Mr. King for the two ladies, it having been my custom to send such presents of fruit to all the European ladies and gentlemen of my acquaintance, which is testified by a number of letters I have received acknowledging such gifts a few of which from European ladies I now produce. Two or three days later I went myself to Mr. King's house to have a personal interview with the ladies and interviewed them in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. King and their children. I asked them if they had any University degrees or had passed any other examination and what was their experience and ability, or whether they had any certificates or testimonials to show that they were qualified for the situation as governesses. I also questioned them as to their knowledge of needlework and embroidery. They replied they had no certificates or qualifications. On receiving such replies from them I took Mr. King aside and ordered him to send them back to Bombay as soon as possible as they were not likely to be efficient governesses. Mr. King said I must not send them back at once as they had come so far, but that I should keep them a little and pay them their month's salary and their railway fare from Bombay and back to Bombay. I deny that I either did anything improper or suggested that I should be allowed to call on them. A few days later Mr. King told me the ladies wished to accompany his wife to Rawal Pindi and I consented, having no occasion for their presence in Hoti. The day they were going I was informed the ladies wished to see me again to say goodbye and thank me for my kindness. I did not want to visit them again at the house of Mr. King; so I arranged they should meet me with the Kings at my public garden whither I intended to go that evening. They came later than I expected and I had some conversation with them in the garden about their having been brought up from Bombay against my instructions and the reasons I had not kept them in my service; but I deny I either took them into what they call the museum alone or was guilty of any familiarities with either of them.

I am not such a person as the complainants allege me to be. Since the year 1872 when I succeeded my father, I have never been charged with any mischief or bad intention. It is quite ridiculous that such a charge should now be brought against me when so old and feeble. I say I am quite innocent.

The Magistrate then framed the charge of abduction and abetment and committed all the three accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Raikes then applied for an order to allow the third accused, in view of the medical examination, to remain in police custody at his own bungalow as hitherto, until they applied to the High Court.

The Magistrate made the order and on Thursday morning, the defence undertook to apply to the High Court for the permission.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Gopibai, a Hindu woman and Mahomed Abdulla and Kassim Mohidin, Musalmans, were charged with kidnapping Rahoo, a girl under sixteen years of age.

The complaint was that the girl was living at Dadar with her aunt Mariam. Seeing the girl in company of the first accused Gopibai, a policeman on duty near Bandra Railway Station, became suspicious and questioned the girl. It was suspected that the accused were attempting to abduct her. The Police Surgeon certified that the girl was a minor.

The case stands adjourned.

THE WELFARE OF INDIA.

Perpetual Process of New Growth.

Writing on the welfare of India the "Morning Post", says:—

The transfer of the seat of the Indian Government from Calcutta to Delhi, commends itself more and more to those who in India and in England have been thinking over the changes which were announced by the King Emperor at the Durbar. We incline to concur in the view of the editor of the "National Review," who regards the change as "a conspicuous act of statesmanship." The moving of the capital and the concomitant rearrangement of certain provinces affect the geographical arrangements for administration, and have certain advantages partly of convenience and partly of a higher order. It will be a great convenience that the usual seat of the Government of India should be equally accessible from the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Rajpootana. It will strengthen the hold of the Government upon the sentiment of a large part of the population that the Viceroy should hold his Court at Delhi, the traditional capital. The intention is that the Central Government, the Viceroy in Council, should abstain, as far as possible, from interference in the administration of any of the Provinces, and should confine itself to matters that concern the general welfare of all India. We venture to think that the arrangement was eminently judicious by which the change was considered by the Indian Government and by the British Government and not promulgated for any sort of public discussion, but, when the decision had been taken announced on the occasion of the Durbar. The choice of a capital is not like a matter of social legislation which requires long consideration as a development of conditions which are themselves in constant transition. It is a matter calling for specific decision, about which the less delay and discussion there is the better. Of course, such a decision requires a good judgment. In this case the word Delhi had only to be spoken for everyone not embarrassed by any local prejudice to feel that a good choice had been made. India, sometimes regarded as a crystallised world, where no change can take place without fracture or dissolution, is in truth in our day a region of transformations as frequent, as continuous and as far-reaching as those which take place in any human socitey. The phrase "peaceful penetration," so often used of countries outside Europe, yet nearer than India, is nowhere more applicable than to the influence of England and of the Europe, of which England is a part upon India. Government, law, administration, trade, communications, are incessantly at work and permeate Indian life and society with elements not indigenous. There is, therefore, a perpetual process of new growth, akin to fermentation, which affects every part of the country and all the races and castes. The functions of the Indian Government are therefore not stereotyped. There is a fixed ideal that the great object is the welfare of the population of the country. But little else is fixed. At one time it was the fashion of British Indian statesmen to suppose that the welfare of the people of India would best be promoted by the importation or translation of British institutions. That fashion has gone. It has, so to speak, been found out. Experience shows that institutions, like plants and animals, must be suited to the environment; that their virtues are not absolute, but related to the needs and conditions to which they are to be applied. This reaction from the simple optimism of the mid-Victorian Age is perhaps the chief mark of Anglo-Indian thought to-day. Accordingly, there is no longer a tendency to be in a hurry, but a readiness to be patient and take long views. The last extension of representative institutions was, perhaps, in the execution pushed on a little hastily from the India Office, where Viscount Morley could not quite divest himself of the habit of regarding legislation as an effort to carry out a theory. But the prevalent wish in India is to accommodate administrative action to local conditions and to avoid excess in legislation. There is just now a good deal of zeal in the matter of education for Indian children. It is to be hoped that it will be controlled by discretion. At home, men have come to distinguish between education and instruction, and to perceive that there may be plenty of instruction and little education, and fairly good bringing up with comparatively limited instruction. It has been felt that purely literary instruction may easily be superficial and produce slight educating effect. These home experiences applied to India, yield a warning against excess of zeal for literary instruction, especially if the medium is not the mother tongue of the children. Education consists in communicating a type of character and an ideal of life. What is to be the type to which Indian children are to be moulded, the ideal to be infused into them? That is the real problem for the Indian Education Department. Any district officer will testify that the most beneficient revolution conceivable would be that which caused the children of his district to grow up accustomed to cleanliness, to telling the truth, and to honesty. These three things would be of infinite value. The three "r's" may be useful, too, but in a less degree.

The bringing-up of children re-creates a society, and is not possible except in rough accord with the general framework of that society. The object of Indian public education should be to establish some relation between the Indian mind and the framework of institutions into which Indian society is fitted. In other words, it should be to make the Indian Empire intelligible to the population. This is not a matter of teaching theories of government, but rather of communicating habits out of which may arise a character in sympathy with the spirit of the Government. Truthfulness, honesty, and the elementary conditions of health—if these things could be inculcated by a school discipline that would be the greatest of all "reforms." The Indian Government does, indeed, educate in the best sense, for it trains natives to be soldiers and officers. Perhaps it might have more faith in that training. Major. Gen. Jeffreys, in the "Contemporary Review" pleads for the removal of the traditional restriction by which a native officer in a British Indian regiment cannot rise to command. The subject is delicate, and among older Anglo-Indian officers, the tradition was thought sound. No wise man in this country would wish in such a matter to tilt against the judgment of the officers of the Indian Army. But Anglo-Indian thought is not stationary or stagnant. It moves. There would be some interest in knowing how far the plea penned by General Jeffreys expresses opinions shared by the officers who to-day are doing the nation's work in India. For the General appreciates just the difficulties which critics at home as a rule ignore the barriers to social intercourse arising from the Mahomedan idea of women and from the seclusion of Hindu women as well as from caste. There is, perhaps, something to be said for the view that the best way to gain men's loyalty is to trust them. But we have no theory to press on this subject, which doubtless receives from the Indian Government the consideration which it deserves.

Following a terrible tragedy in the Caucasus, Prince David Dadiani, who belongs to the old family, from which the Czar of Russia originally sprang and is well known in Court circles in St. Petersburg, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour for instigating the murder of Prince Dadeschkeieni.

"WHAT IS UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 30.

Although the weather close was the racing was interesting. Robinson scored two wins and the victory of Coal was very popular and was loudly chseered.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Kennedy's Musketeer, 10st. 7lbs...Mr. Thorsby 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Melton, 10st. 10lbs. Robinson 2
Mr. Kennard's Arth, 11st. 5lbs...Capt. Charington 3

ALSO RAN,—Grill 9st. 11lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Arth, twos Musketeer, fours Melton and Grill.

THE RACE.—Musketeer had about a furlong from home; Melton challenged but the former lasted out and won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 27 secs.

OPEN PONY CHASE.—About 2 miles.

Mr. J. O. Scott's Sea Lad, 12st. 7lbs......Captain Charington 1
Mr. H. V. Scott's Marconi, 9st. 10lbs.........Owner 2
Major Mussenden and Mr. Blacklock's Charge, 8st. 7lbs. ....Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Spicy Breezes, 10st. 12lbs.; Pompadour, 9st. 2lbs.; Norah, 8st. 4lbs.

BETTING:—3 to 2 Sea Lad, tens Spicy Breezes sevens Marconi, Pampadour and Norah, sixes Edwards and Charge.

THE RACE.—Pompadour led with Charge and Spicy Breezes, then Edwards jumping badly, then Sea Lad, the rest in a cluster. Near the mile post the fields closed. Sea Lad jumping over the last jump won easily by 2 lengths. Marconi came with a late run and beat Charge by 5 lengths. Time—4 minutes, 8 seconds.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB STEEPLECHASE, about 2 1-2 miles.

Genl. Mahon's Coal, 12st. 2lbs. ....Mr. Hillard 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's Proprietor, 11st. 12lbs....Hayhoe 2
Mr. Ever's Maisonette, 10st. ....Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Idle, 10st. 9lbs.; Lord D. 9st. 5lbs.; Fearless Boy, 9st.

BETTING:—Twos Proprietor, fours Coal, Idle, and Maisonette, sixes Cravat, eights Lord D., tens Fearless Boy.

THE RACE:—This was a splendid race. The Proprietor and Fearless Boy led in company, Coal was handy and then Lord D with Idle and Maisonette last. On the far side Maisonette closed up, but there was no further change. Two fences away Fearless Boy looked tired, then a ding dong race took place between Coal and Proprietor. Fifty yards from home it was any body's race, but then Coal asserted his superiority winning by three lengths, 2 1-2 lengths between the second and third.—Time—4mts and 54secs.

THE STEWARDS CUP.—1 mile.

Maj. Stration's Parkhill, 9st....................Whalley 1
H. H. Kaur Saheb's Bull's Run, 8st 12lbs ...Ruiz 2
Mr. Robinson's Silphoe 6st. 9lbs............Clements 3

ALSO RAN.—Sundays Well, 9st. 10lbs, Rococo 4st. 8lbs, Mayfly 8st. 1lbs.

BETTING:—7 to 4 Bull's Run, fours Parkhill and Mayfly, threes Rococo sixes Sundays Well.

THE RACE:—Sundays Well and Silphoe made the pace, Bull's Run next, then Parkhill and Rococo. After going one furlong Bull's Run fell back letting Parkhill in the leaders who shot their bolt when the straight was reached; here Parkhill shot forward and although Bull's Run chased him hotly managed to win by a neck, 6 lengths between second and the third. Time—1 min. 42 3-5 secs.

JEHINGIRABAD PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's Naughty Boy, 8st. 7lbs. ...Robinson 1
Mr. Johnson's Dorrie, 7st. 3lbs. ....Whalley 2
Mr. Valentine's May Kenley, 7st. 12lbs..J. Davies 3

ALSO RAN:—Hydra, 10st. 9lbs.; Etna. 9st. 6lbs.; Lady Grey, 9st. 2lbs.; Rupert, 8st. 9lbs.; Top Sail, 8st. 5lbs.; The Muse, 8st. 5lbs.; Given, 8st.; Har Cash, 7st. 11lbs.; Wihna, 7st.; K., 6st. 9lbs. O. K. 6st. 9lbs., Puss 6st., Snip Snap 6st.

BETTING.—Threes Vinna, fours Hydra, Etna, Lady Grey and Rupert; longer prices the rest, fifteen Naughty Boy.

THE RACE.—Mr. Deane sent this large field perfectly level. After going a furlong Naughty Boy shot forward and outstaying a hot challenge of Dorrie won by 1-length, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 2 2-5secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Meazer, 9st. 7lbs. Robinson 1
Capt. Kennard's Najmi 8st. 8lbs............Barrett 2
Capt. Johnson's Sasoon, 7st. 13lbs.........Whalley 3

ALSO RAN:—Hachal 10st. 9lbs., Dojan 9st. 6lbs. Sublime 8st. 1lb.

BETTING:—Twos Meazar and Singer, sixes Hachal eights the rest.

THE RACE:—Meazar won easily by 1 1-12 lengths. No time was taken.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th January, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	29	6	30 p.m.	19	43
Teheran ...	30	9	40 a.m.	4	9
Suez.........	30	1	5 p.m.	1	55

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (14-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barrani (4) Siwa (12-12-11).

GAMBLING DEN IN A MANSION.

Servant as Croupier.

A curious story was told by a distinguished English nobleman at dinner recently. He owns one of the most famous of London houses, and for several months in the early portion of this and the conclusion of last year he noticed that his town residence was being constantly watched by plain-clothes detectives. At first he attributed this surveillance to a desire to guard his personal safety from possible assaults of Anarchists; but he could not exactly realise why the blood-red-banner fraternity should hold any special inimical attitude towards him.

Some time in the early days of last August when he was preparing to leave town for the beginning of the shooting season, he was astonished to receive a call from a well-known police official, who asked him how many men servants he employed. Somewhat surprised at such information being desired by the detective, he asked for reasons, and the reply he received was the now famous advice of Mr. Asquith: "Wait and see!" The detective was informed that his lordship usually had a hall porter and half a dozen footmen, a butler and an assistant butler, and that there were a groom of the chambers and a couple of valets for the nobleman and his son—about a dozen, or one or two more, male servants, liable at any time to be increased by others arriving from one or more of the owner's country places for large entertainments given by her ladyship. In regard to the length of service of one particular retainer his lordship was questioned. The reply was that So-and-So had been for years in his employ, and was a most trusted person. The detective apologised for not giving the nobleman any satisfactory reason either for his call or for the watching of the house, which the officer confessed had been in progress for over twelve months.

MEN SERVANTS' GAMBLING DEN.

Two or three weeks ago the detective (who, by the way, sent up a card inscribed "Captain—, Royal Engineers, retired," doubtless so as not to arouse suspicion among the footmen) called again. It seems that for half a dozen years the basement of the great house had been used as a gambling den for "gentlemen's gentlemen," otherwise the valets, butlers, footmen, and other men servants of persons of distinction in London. The lower premises were at once searched by the peer and the detective, and then the owner discovered that two of the powdered-haired footmen who had been several months in his employ, were also detectives, and had been getting up the caste." A large room supposed to be a bed-room was found to contain a perfectly poised roulette wheel and all the fittings of a small Monte Carlo. There were scores of packs of cards and several luxurious appointments in the way of buffet, wine cooler, easy chairs, and so forth.

In part of the space which the owner supposed was occupied by bins for his store of wines there were two more gambling rooms with all kinds of tables for the due manipulation of cards, and these rooms, it was explained, were principally used by the servants of visiting families. The other and better furnished room was reserved for some gamblers in quite a superior status. Over all this one servant nightly presided at such times as the town house was open, and often was represented by a trusted fellow servant when the family were at one of their country seats. All the servants were in the secret, and were under solemn vows of fidelity, their reward being a share in the weekly profits of the concern, which sometimes, it is surmised, amounted to hundreds of pounds.

The detective explained that there was not going to be any prosecution, as it was a legal question to what extent such an action could be carried. Besides, it was desirable to avoid a public scandal if the extraordinary evil could be otherwise exterminated. Attention was first drawn to the house by the numerous men who seemed to be constantly entering and emerging from the servants' door at all hours of the night and sometimes during the day. An ordinary number of visitors would not have been noticed, as servants, especially those who serve the wealthy upper classes, have, like their masters, their own social circle. Still, when the detective—and there is always a detective watching a great London mansion where plate and other valuables are stored—noticed that "gentlemen's servants" seemed to call in dozens night after night at the mansion he was guarding, he had his curiosity aroused and soon reported what he had noticed to his superiors. More detectives were put on guard, and the chief officer in charge was somewhat dumbfounded to learn that among the supposed servants calling at night and staying for hours in the basement of Lord—'s house were a number of gentlemen and young noblemen, Army officers and fashionable men about town, all slinking in and slouching out of the servants' entrance, with upturned coat collars and a very evident desire "not to be recognised."

BUTLER MADE A FORTUNE.

For some days the nobleman was busy getting over his astonishment and learning more of what really had been happening actually beneath his feet. He succeeded in extracting confirmation among his friends, although he had much difficulty in doing so. He had to give his solemn assurance that there would be no public scandal or any legal proceedings. The servant in question, it seems, had been at the business nearly six years. He had made a large fortune, and several of his fellow servants had shared to such an extent in the profits of the tables that they had now become hotel or public house keepers or some other kind of prosperous tradesman.

It is generally agreed that all gambling was absolutely "square," to use a well-understood expression. The roulette wheel was free from tampering and there never had been a case of marked cards or other cheating devices. The refreshments that were consumed were never taken from the owner's stock, but were separately purchased by the servants. This last circumstance was another thing that led to discovery. A caterer casually mentioned in the hearing of a detective that he could not understand what Lord—'s servants did with so many fowls. Night after night a number of birds, not only fowls but cold game of all sorts, ready cooked for eating, were delivered at the servants' entrance and an enormous bill was punctually paid every month.

There has been a general clearance of the basement of the great London town house. The old servants have been discharged, each with his or her month's wages, and with no protest whatsoever on their part. Most of them confessed to being very considerably in pocket. It was the rule made by the chief servant concerned that not one of the house servants should be permitted to gamble. They had to wait on the others, and in due course received their share of the kitty." It was a wonderful organisation, controlled by a master mind. Nobody turned traitor; nobody talked outside. Perhaps, but for the introduction of the two footmen detectives, who also had to take a solemn oath of fidelity when they joined—the sort of thing a detective has sometimes to do—the extraordinary gambling rendezvous might still be in full swing and rouge at noir the especial delectation of the ellite of the liveried fraternity.

"I really took rather a sorrowful farewell of my man," said the nobleman. "He must be such a clever fellow. Besides, I do not believe that he robbed me of a single cigar or a bottle of wine. Before he left for America, where he informed me he has a married son doing well, he paid all his tradesmen's bills and personably superintended the removal of all traces of his gambling business. He told me that he was 'worth a thousand or two, all invested in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago real estate, and that he hoped to have quite a different social standing in his new country. He most humbly begged my pardon and my acceptance of a curiously inlaid bridge box, quite a valuable box, and—I shook hands with him."

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

RAW PLACES ON HER BABY BOY

Lower Lip Broke Out in Sores. Spread All Over Chin, then on Legs and Thighs. Did Not Improve. Sent for Cuticura Remedies. Soothed Him Wonderfully. In Six Weeks He was Cured.

"When my baby boy was eighteen months old, his lower lip broke out in sores. At first [illegible] lasted a long time. I bathed his sores [illegible] with Cuticura Soap, and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. It soothed him wonderfully. [illegible] (Signed) Mrs. J. A. Baker, 128, Northwold Road, Upper Clapton, London, N.E., Nov. 20, 1909."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are the most economical treatment for the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free Cuticura Book on the treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience
SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

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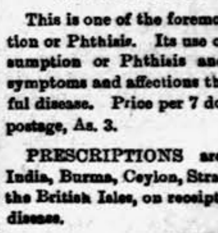
KESHRANJAN



The greatest Indian Hair-Growing Tonic, most soothing and excellent in action. It is delightfully perfumed and is an absolute necessity for ladies' toilet.

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No disappointment. No failure.

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SARVANGASUNDARA RASA
OR COMPOUND GOLD POWDER

This is one of the foremost medicine in Consumption or Phthisis. Its use cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis and allays all the painful symptoms and affections that supervene that dreadful disease. Price per 7 doses, Rs. 3. Packing and postage, As. 3.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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"CARMEN SYLVA" ON LUXURY.

The Queen of Roumania, "Carmen Sylva," responding to an invitation from a league of women in Munich founded to stem the tide of luxury has addressed to the society an interesting letter in which Her Majesty expresses sympathy with the movement. The decline of nations the Queen says, is generally traceable to luxury. But one cannot draw a hard and fast line in regard to all peoples. Climate alone has a great effect upon some countries. The term luxury is at the best relative, and what is luxury in one country may be simplicity itself in another. Other factors have to be taken into consideration for instance, many of the industrial class depend for a livelihood on the fabrication of what is termed luxuries. The Queen condemns excessive luxury.

BACHELORS' MARRIAGE CLUB.

Thirty-five good-looking young men, all of them well-to-do and able to support wives, have organised in Kansas the Grant County Bachelors' Club for the purpose of getting into correspondence with eligible young women, "object matrimony." Part of the programme of the club is the issuing of a catalogue containing the photographs and descriptions of each of the bachelors, giving in detail particulars of income property, &c. These are to be sent throughout the country, and women contemplating matrimony are urged to correspond with members of the club.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.

Describing the trout in the river Utuhina at spawning time, a New Zealand paper says:—There they are, ranged by companies and battalions, like soldiers on review, near Sheriff's Farm at Kotorua. The heads are all upstream and the tails are gently waving to keep them in their positions in the ranks. They have come from the lake to spawn in shallow water, where there is a sandy or shingly bottom. It is a beautiful and wonderful sight, especially to those from the Old Country accustomed to half and three-quarter pounders; for here can be seen many trout that would tip the scale at ten pounds. At this time of the year the fish are somewhat lethargic and not difficult to catch by hand, affording an opportunity to those in authority to weed out the thin, diseased, and useless. A visit to the Utuhina will prove delightful. The only wish that must be left ungratified is the desire to drop a Marsh Brown or a Blue Doctor over one of the leaders of the piscatorial army.

A PRIMITIVE CANNON.

Workmen employed in the construction of the Corbeil-Mainsy-Milly tramway have made an interesting find. It is a cannon about 39in. in length, and weighing about 200 kilogrammes—a kilogramm being equal to 21·5lb. It had two rings, and was still charged with a stone ball. Experts consider that the gun was used in the religious wars, and dates from about 1590. At that period the Duke of Parma, Alexander Farnese, at the head of Spanish troops, besieged Corbeil for 25 days, at the end of which the town was taken. A terrible massacre followed, during which Rigaut, the commander of the French troops, met his death.

CULTIVATION OF ORANGES IN ENGLAND.

Although the cultivation of oranges in this country is not undertaken, in many gardens, there are a few where the fruits are grown to perfection. At this season, when flowers are scarce, their golden fruits, set off with a foil of glistening green foliage, form an attractive feature in the conservatory, while their fragrant blossoms are always welcome. That fruits of high quality and suitable for consumption can also be obtained was demonstrated at the recent exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society. A large exhibit of oranges and lemons on that occasion attracted considerable attention. Many of the fruits shown were equal (says "Country Life"), if not superior, to the best seedless varieties from foreign countries. The diversity of form and colour, too, was noticeable and interesting, the hue of skins ranging from pale primrose to the richest gold orange.

FOR PHILATELISTS.

A valuable collection of postage stamps has just been purchased by a Hungarian firm of dealers. The collection, which belonged to a Buda Pesth artchitect named Holitscher, is said to be worth £40,000, and has gained for its owner several gold medals. The specimens of old German and old Italian stamps are particularly good. The collector, however, took the greatest pride in his Hanover collection, which is valued at £1,600, while he also expended an enormous sum on his Spanish section. The collection is contained in seventeen volumes and some of the stamps are worth as much as £300 apiece.

MUNGO PARK.

It has been decided by the Mungo Park Centenary Commemoration Committee to further improve the monument to Mungo Park, which stands in Selkirk High-street. Some years ago funds were raised for the centenary celebrations, when several panels were placed on the monument depicting scenes in the life of the great explorer. A considerable surplus was left in the hand of the committee after meeting the cost of panels, &c., and a proposal was made to found a bursary at the High School. This proposal has been abandoned, and the committee have resolved to place four figures, one at each corner, on the monument, typifying natives of the Niger region.

THE KING AND HIS LETTERS.

An Official of the Royal Household, with his Majesty's approval, has contributed to the "Strand Magazine" an article telling how the King's day is occupied. His Majesty's "office," as he smilingly calls it, is situated on the first floor of Buckingham Palace, and was formerly used by the late King Edward, being in close proximity to the room in which he died. It is a light and airy apartment, very simply furnished, and contains a large roll-top desk which his Majesty used when Prince of Wales. On the other side of the room is another desk, now used by Lord Stamfordham, while his Majesty's assistant-secretaries and the minor officials of the department are close at hand in the their presence is suddenly required.

AN EARLY RISER.

King George is an extremely early riser, and his secretaries often find, when they arrive to commence their daily duties, that he has been hard at work for several hours. All letters addressed to the King and Queen are sent direct to whichever of the Royal residences they are occupying from the General Post Office in London in specially sealed bags. In the case of Buckingham Palace this bag arrives, as a rule, as just as his Majesty is finishing dinner, and is taken charge of by the secretary on duty, who opens it and proceeds to sort out the contents. Such letters as will ultimately demand the personal attention of King George are placed before him the same night but it is not often that he deals with them at the moment, save in matters that will not brook delay. He glances through them makes a few brief notes upon them, and they are then placed under lock and key until he is ready for them on the following morning.

ARRANGING THE LETTERS.

The King has barely had time to deal with these before the Royal breakfast is served, and almost simultaneously an even larger bag of correspondence arrives. By the organisation of a well-nigh perfect system, however this heavy correspondence is dealt with in remarkably quick time. Lord Stamfordham, should he be on duty, opens every communication, and glancing at it places the bulk of it in the large crimson leather baskets labelled with the tenor of the epistle. Thus invitations to undertake public functions of one description or another go into one basket, charitable appeals into another, the official reports of the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament into a smaller basket, letters of a personal or semi-personal character into a fourth, and so on.

Messrs. Weddell and Co., in their annual report upon the frozen meat trade, state that as there is no prospect of any increase in the supplies from the home herds and flocks, as well as no likelihood of any large increase in Australian and New Zealand shipments, prices can hardly fail to be maintained during the present year, unless Argentina floods the market with chilled meat.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

OXFORD CHAIR OF POETRY.

Mr. Mackail is not so strong a thinker on poetics as his predecessor in the Chair of Poetry at Oxford, Mr. Bradley. His discussions are not conducted on the same high plane of thought, and the suggestions which he throws out do not involve the same curious and subtle thinking. Some of the problems which he handles, however, are of much practical interest, and one is attracted in particular to his treatment of the question, why so many who are fond of poetry while they are young get out of touch with it as the years go on. That the fact is as stated there can be no doubt. That a person in the full and splendid first efflorescence of his nature should be charmed by the ideal world set forth in poetry is natural, and, as a matter of fact, the majority of those who patronise the "poetry and the drama" section in the public libraries are found to be under twenty-five. On the other hand, that most of those who read poetry when they are young, cease to read poetry when they cease to be young is equally true, and one may have been amused to hear some old gentleman in whom there was not enough poetry left to rhyme, if necessary, his neck-verse, confess over the walnuts and wine that in his youth poetry was so much to him that he seriously debated with himself, whether he should not during his life devote to the cultivation of the Muse of Poetry the time left over from devotion to whatever Muse may preside over the study of the Pandects. The case being so, what are the reasons that it is so?

TWO INGREDIENTS.

There are, no doubt, many reasons, and perhaps the persistent and increasing pressure of outward realities as life goes on is the chief. One, however, of those urged by Mr. Mackail seems less convincing than it is ingenious. His contention is that in poetry there are, speaking broadly, two ingredients—imagination, which is of its essence, and other ingredients which are accidental, and from which the essential element of imagination is ideally at least, separable. Thus in Shelley, say, imagination co-exists with an immense body of rich and beautiful imagery, in Wordsworth with a mass of philosophic thought, and in Keats with an innumerable host of instances of sensuous beauty. If, Mr. Mackail argues, a reader is attracted to poetry by any one of its accidental elements chiefly, he will soon cease to read it, whereas if he is attracted by the element common to the work of poets he will be free of the city, and will remain a reader all his life. Now on both the sides from which this position may be approached it will be found disputable. It might be argued, for example, that there is no accidental element in any one poet which is not to be found in dozens of other poets throughout the range of English literature, so that there is no lack of matter on which a reader attracted by it may pasture and that there is no intrinsic reason why a reader should tire of an accidental element is proved by the existence of matured lovers of Wordsworth who read the "Excursion" as devoutly as they might their Bible and would not eliminate its most arid paragraph. Upon that, however, we do not insist. On the other hand, whether a reader who has been attracted by the essential element of poetry will continue to read it depends upon the permanence or impermanence of the imaginative gift. Mr. Mackail contends that it is permanent, and quotes a remark of Rossettie's that while "something that men call their imagination may decline as the animal spirits lessen, the genuine thing grows with age." The assertion, however, is inconclusive. The appreciative imagination of the reader and the creative imagination of the poet are either cognate faculties or different degrees of manifestation of the same faculty. In either case they must be subject to the same laws, and nothing could be more obvious than that, while poetic genius is often given to a poet for a life time, so that he turns out for decade after decade work bearing the mark of the highest poetry, it is not necessarily so. It is an exiguous gift; it is given to few men, and even to them often only for a season, as Coleridge's "six years from sixty saved" shows. It may be believed therefore, that in a minority at least of those readers whose attention nowadays is strictly confined to prose, there is, as there was in Sainte-Beuve, a poet who "died young."

JUDGING OF NOVEL'S PROBABLE POPULARITY.

The reason, it seems, why Mrs. Barclay published "The Rosary" with the Messrs. Putnam is that the manuscript was refused by an English house, so once more a "reader" has been caught out and failed to foresee the popularity of a book which has sold to the extent of 350,000 copies and is the leader of a series the other members of which seem creeping up to a like circulation. Such miscalculations have a curious interest for the general public and are remembered when other matters of greater literary moment are forgotten. Thus no one cares very much now about "John Inglesant," yet the one thing many people know about James Payn is that he dissuaded Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. from publishing it, while a brilliant journalist made vivid to the public mind what Meredith's rejection of "East Lynne" meant to Messrs. Chapman and Hall, by calculating how many thousand pounds the rejection had lost the firm. The two latter are at present the classic instances, and they open up the question whether, after all, a professional novelist is the best possible adviser a publisher could have for fiction. Three reasons may be advanced to show that in this case the rule does not hold that the shoemaker is the best judge of a good shoe. One is that, while a working novelist has every highly trained intellectual man's aversion to sentiment, he seems sooner to forget what a hold sentiment has on the popular heart, and that there is a multitude of readers who, finding Mr. Bennett's work nature pictured too severely true and disliking Mr. Wells's atmosphere, and having no palate for the delicate vintage of Mr. Galsworthy, are charmed and melted by a simple story in which sentiment is cunningly blended with romance. Further, styles in these days, are widely different, and it is almost impossible for a thorough-going realist to do justice to a romance or for one who works upon the intropective method to appraise an author who deals with surfaces and only suggests passion and motive. Finally, a novelist is likely to give much attention to technique, whereas the reading public care for nothing but the impression. In point of technique "The Mayor of Casterbridge" is Hardy's best novel, but few would prefer it to "Tess" or "The Return of the Native," while it has been urged of all Scotts's novels it is "Quentin Durward" which responds best to the orthodox formula of the hostoric romance. On the whole, those publishers seem likely to let fewest good books escape their nets who submit each manuscript to three readers, one an expert novelist and the other two not much better than "general readers."

ENDYMION AND ITS PREFACE.

Lovers of Keats will have noticed that within the last few years "Endymion" has risen to a position in critical opinion which it has never attained before. Mr. Bradley has had much to do with this, who, two years ago, in emphasising the strength of thought exhibited in the allegory, directed anew attention to the poem, itself, so that the language of tepid praise will never again be possible. Two reasons account for the poem's delay in coming to its own. One is its faults, and they are such that "Endymion" can never be counted one of the great poems of the language. The other is the terrible preface. Never was such preface to any poem. Other poets have given their lamp to the sacrificer, but in his preface Keats sacrificed his himself. He publishes his poem "with regret"; it has every fault of immaturity and inexperience; the first two books are "not of such completion as to warrant them passing the press"; the same is true of the second two, and there are only four. Moreover, there is no use trying to improve it; it is the foundation that is sandy. He only publishes to have a free hand with better work. Such a preface not only paved the way for the "Quarterly" reviewer but has done something to still the praise of the poet's friends for nearly a hundred years.

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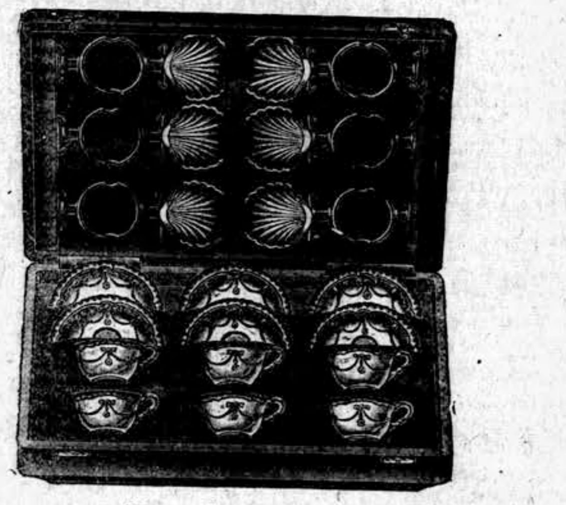

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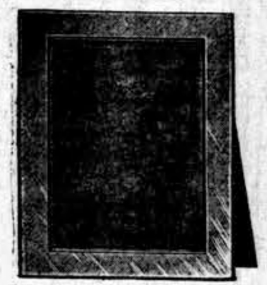

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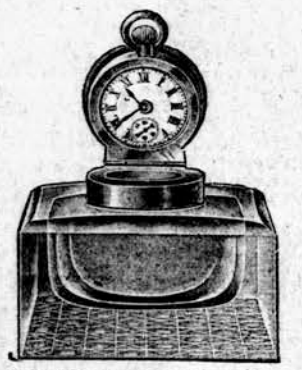

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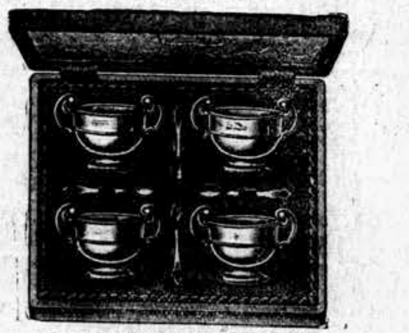

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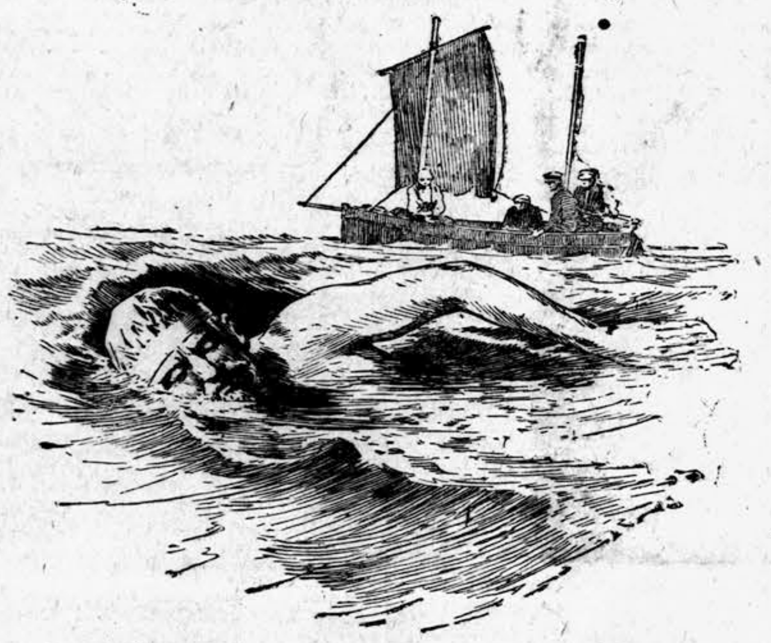

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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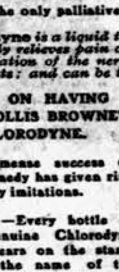

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